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Work-Insurance Bill Up; Pay-Go Tax to Roosevelt; Marseille Defense Rushed

The World's Day—June 3, 1943

Boston: Compulsory Work Insurance Advances

A bill making workmen's compensation insurance compulsory for employers of six or more persons was reported favorably by the Bay State House Ways and Means Committee. The bill carries a provision allowing firms to self-insure.

One of Boston's 10 new policewomen appointed yesterday already has resigned. Miss Catherine A. McLaughlin of Charlestown will be replaced by another applicant immediately, it was understood. [Page 2.]

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont war games scheduled for June 6 have been canceled because of the gasoline shortage, Maj. Gn. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Service Command, announced today.

The traditional calm of the Massachusetts Senate was shaken today when Senator Charles Olson (R) of Ashland strode into the chamber wearing what other members described as a "loud" pink shirt with a blue necktie. This moved Senator James A. Peckham (R) of Wellesley to appeal to President Jarvis Hunt for a ruling whether he had to remain in his chair beside Mr. Olson. The chair ruled he must and Senate business proceeded.

Boston experienced its hottest day of the year today when the mercury touched 92 at 2:30 this afternoon. Hottest June 3 in Weather Bureau history was in 1919, when the thermometer hit 98.

Washington: Senate Passes Modified Pay-Go Tax

The Senate approved, 62 to 19, and sent to the White House a compromise pay-as-you-go tax bill abating 75 to 100 per cent of a year's levies. Congressional leaders expected the President to sign the measure. [Finincial Page.]

A bill requiring civil-service employees drawing $4,500 or more annually to be confirmed by the Senate is under consideration in the Senate. Senator Hatch (D) of New Mexico said its enactment would bring "a complete return to the patronage system;" and President Roosevelt calls it "a tragic mistake."

The Office of Price Administration raised the ration-point values of virtually all types of beef in an effort to divert civilian buying to more plentiful cuts of meat. The increase on the most popular steaks ranged from 33 to 37 per cent.

Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Retired, former Asiatic Naval Commander, called the use of Russian bases for air attacks on Japan impractical in an appeal for more American aid to China. He reasoned that Russian bases could not be relied on, since—because of their exposed positions—they would be occupied quickly by the Japanese.

A. F. of L. and C. I. O. leaders formally asked President Roosevelt to "intervene" in the OPA because they said Price Administrator Prentiss Brown is unable to deal with "the requirements of the situation" arising from increased food prices. Members of the combined National War Labor Board said they did not ask for the removal of Mr. Brown.

By an overwhelming vote, the House refused to kill the Smith-Connally antistrike bill outright and proceeded to consideration of amendments.

In Europe: Marseille Rushes Invasion Defenses

Marseille is making frantic preparations against invasion, according to a dispatch to the Tribune de Genève, which stated that occupation authorities apparently feel the United Nations will attempt establishment of a bridgehead there.

Five Britons have been rescued by a Spanish fishing boat from the missing Lisbon-to-London Dutch air liner, in which Leslie Howard, British actor, was a passenger. Report of the rescue comes by way of a radio message from Madrid. It said survivors were taken from a rubber life raft, but no names were given.

National: 25 P. C. of Income Urged in War Bonds

One fourth of each family's income should be invested in War Savings Bonds if it is to carry its share of the war's financial burden, according to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. [Story, Financial Page.]

Keeping the Japanese in the relocation centers was urged on the Government in a resolution adopted by the Pacific Coast International Association of Law Enforcement Officials at Sacramento, Calif. It opposed releasing them to take jobs in California.

Rubber Director William Jeffers, on an inspection tour of synthetic-rubber plants in Texas and California, said the rubber problem can be forgotten by the autumn of 1944.

Production of Rolls-Royce aircraft engines and Packard marine engines at the Detroit plant of the Packard Motor Car Company was brought to a virtual standstill by a walkout of several thousand workers objecting to the "upgrading" of a few Negro employees.

Approximately 3,700 Negro employees of the St. Louis Ordnance Plant, refusing to continue work under white foremen, remained away from their jobs.

In Tennessee, Robertson County's local draft board No. 1 asserted it would "induct no more men" into the armed forces "until the Government takes some action to settle this question of strikes," in a letter to Gov. Prentice Cooper.

Australia: Pacific War Pledges Appreciated

Prime Minister Curtin expressed to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill appreciation for what he described as their assurance that war in the Pacific would be waged with the same vigor as the war in Europe.

Canada: Lake Ontario at 14-Year-High Level

Lake Ontario has risen to its highest level in 14 years and workmen at Port Dalhousie are building an emergency breakwater of sandbags.

Agreement on collision damages between warships has been reached between the United States and Canada, each to assume expenses for the damages to its own vessels and neither to make claim against the other.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 5.

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Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 8:45 and ends Friday at 4:39.

Dimout begins Friday at 8:45 and ends Saturday at 4:38.

White House Party For Food Delegates

By the Associated Press

Hot Springs, Va., June 3

President Roosevelt last night invited delegates of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture to meet him June 7 at a White House reception.

The invitation was extended through conference Chairman Marvin Jones at a dinner given in honor of delegates and others associated with the parley.

Judge Jones announced the invitation after Harve Alphand, Chairman of the French delegation, proposed a toast to Mr. Roosevelt.

"I propose a toast," M. Alphand said, "in honor of the man who called this United Nations food conference. Thanks to him we all feel that a new spirit of confidence and good will has been born in these valleys of Virginia."

Bashful Red Stamps Shrink From Red Meat

Value is whittled down by OPA in order to discourage buying of beef and goes into effect Sunday.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Today sees a still further whittling down of the value of the red stamps in consumers' No. 2 War Ration Books—the stamps which originally were to have been good for at least two pounds of meat a person a week.

Obviously bent upon discouraging the buying of beef, and the encouraging of civilians to switch over their meat tastes to "more plentiful" pork, veal, and lamb, the Office of Price Administration today issued a new chart of point values for meats, butter, cheese, cooking fats, and tinned fish.

Added to this list with yesterday's announcement are canned milk—both condensed and evaporated—and certain soft cheeses.

The new order, effective Sunday morning, will bring an increase in point values for beef cuts of from 33 to 37 per cent. The general level of point values for other varieties of meats, for butter, margarine, cooking fats and oils, hard cheeses, and tinned fish, has been changed but little.

Get Along With Less

Actually, the new OPA order means that those who have been able to purchase beef in the past for their families will now either have to switch to some other variety, or get along with less. For the most part, New Englanders generally have been unable to find sufficient beef in the markets to satisfy their desires, regardless of point value or price.

While some officials stated that normal civilian meat tastes run to about 45 per cent beef, 45 per cent pork, and 10 per cent veal, lamb, and mutton, many grocers contend that the figures are nearer 60 per cent beef, 30 per cent pork, and 10 per cent veal, lamb, and mutton.

At the present time, lamb is about as scarce as beef in the Greater Boston markets, and pork and veal are not much more plentiful. Pork is declared to be about 50 per cent below normal in supply, and only about 10 per cent of the usual lamb supplies are said to be on hand.

In any case, according to Frederic W. Lake, Regional OPA Meat Rationing Officer, shipments this week have been a half-million pounds or more below the normal 12,000,000-pounds quota for New England. The reduction between March 29 and May 10 he added, amounts to about 10 per cent.

Looks Very Tight

"The over-all picture looks very tight," he declared, "and there is no use trying to impress people that there will be more meat next week, or that the situation will become better in a short time."

Protesting the inclusion of a grocery commodity such as canned milk in the program, Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, declared to-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

President Maps Action in Coal Strike; Group Is Named to Rule Free France; 45 Nations Pledge Hunger-Free World

Food conferees make promise of unity in drive to banish want in every land.

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 3—The United Nations today emerged from their first international Conference unanimously pledged to establish a peace free from hunger and to preserve their war-born unity to maintain it.

At the concluding plenary session of their 17 days of discussion of the problems of food and agriculture here this noon, the United Nations became a corporate reality.

The representatives of 45 countries gave their unqualified approval to permanent organization on which all will be equally represented and to which the defeated powers will ultimately be invited to join.

Interim Body Authorized

They authorized, without dissent, the immediate establishment in Washington of an interim commission charged with the task of bringing the permanent United Nations body into being just as soon as possible.

For the United States, Judge Marvin Jones, President of the Conference and Chairman of the Delegation, affirmed America's purpose "effective in peace as we are making it effective in war."

For the Soviet Union, Alexey D. Krutikoff declared that it was Russia's intention to help build "a lasting peace and to establish the peaceful collaboration of nations."

For the United Kingdom, Richard K. Law, British Parliamentary Undersecretary of State, whose brief address preceded the unanimous adoption of all the resolutions and recommendations of the Conference, avowed that the United Nations now had proved that they can work together successfully on the issues of peace as well as on the issues of war.

"This conference shows," he said, "an understanding of the fact that victory is not enough. After we have won our victory, there is still work to be done—work that we must do together. Here at Hot Springs we have been laying the foundations of that work."

For China, P. W. Kuo, Vice-Minister of Finance, saw the Conference as constituting "one of the important chapters in the history of postwar reconstruction."

Pattern for Lasting Peace

For all countries represented at this first diplomatic venture of the Allies, Ambassador Troncoso of the Dominican Republic expressed the conviction that success of the conference has drawn the pattern and laid the cornerstone for that future international action which will surely bring enduring peace and well-being to all mankind."

The Conference unanimously as-

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Nazis lose 123 planes in attack on Kursk—Chinese press forward in Yangtze Valley.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

France at last has a fully constituted governing body for liberated French territory. It is to be known as the National Committee of Liberation. Arrangements were completed today at Algiers by the French Executive Committee.

Allied warships have made their third attack on Pantelleria in four days.

Flying Fortresses also have renewed their assault on the Mediterranean "stepping-stone."

A small force of Allied destroyers has attacked an Axis convoy off the southern tip of Italy and has sunk two merchantmen and a torpedo boat and damaged a destroyer.

Dispatches from La Linea, Spain, say two Allied convoys totaling 137 ships—troop transports, freighters, merchant vessels, tankers, and a hospital ship—have just left Gibraltar heading east.

Add up this assortment of facts and reports and you get something like the following possibilities: (a) an imminent landing on Pantelleria; (b) the passage of a full-size invasion fleet through the Mediterranean narrows; (c) a telling new thrust in the Allied "war of nerves."

Whichever the case, the Axis is in an acute state of jitters over the situation outside its back door. The German Army organ, Die Wehrmacht, admits that an Anglo-American expeditionary force can seize the Mediterranean islands and land somewhere in southern Europe almost at will. And the Rome Radio, in a desperate effort to bolster the sagging Italian home front, is filling the airways with horror stories as to what awaits the Italian people if an Allied invasion is successful.

In the meantime, big things likewise seem to be well on the way in Russia. The Luftwaffe, which has been conspicuous by its abseice in the Mediterranean theater, struck with 500 planes—its heaviest blow in months—at the important Soviet base of Kursk, 300 miles south of Moscow. The Russians shot down at least 123 of the raiders.

The use of such a powerful force of planes suggests strongly that Hitler is about to launch a limited offensive on the Eastern Front, designed perhaps to overrun Kursk and then strike out either to the north toward Moscow or southward in the direction of Stalingrad. However, it may be that the attack was primarily defensive and that Hitler is seeking to disrupt Soviet preparations for a summer offensive synchronized with an Allied assault against Italy or western Europe.

In China, Chinese troops are continuing to advance in the Yangtze Valley where an estimated 75,000 Japanese troops are threatened with annihilation. Two more towns—Changyang and Chihkiang—

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

By a Staff Artist

In War's Spotlight

A 500-plane raid on the Russian base of Kursk, shown in circle in upper map, suggests that the Germans may be about to launch a new offensive against the Soviets, which may seek to follow the path shown by the shaded arrows. Black line shows present battle line in Russia. Lower map provides a closeup view of the Italian island of Pantelleria, where an Allied landing may be imminent.

'Little Labor Cabinet' called to White House —Appeal to miners is expected.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—With the wartime coal strike in its third day, President Roosevelt is believed to be preparing a new back-to-work appeal to 550,000 striking miners over the head of John L. Lewis.

Mr. Roosevelt also may demand that Mr. Lewis appear before the National War Labor Board as the duly constituted authority for wartime industrial relations. Mr. Lewis has flouted the Board throughout the crisis.

The NWLB has no power to subpoena Mr. Lewis, and legislation to this end may be rushed through Congress.

Mr. Roosevelt met with his "little labor cabinet" this morning, including heads of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor, but both leaders insisted the coal-strike issue was not discussed, and that the session dealt with complaints against the Office of Price Administration.

Meanwhile, discussions continued between the coal operators and Mr. Lewis, but under extraordinary and probably unique conditions. The operators declared they would obey the NWLB not to "bargain collectively" while the strike continues, and Mr. Lewis assailed them, and the Board, for their action, following a veiled threat of a mysterious legal move against the Board under the Wagner Act.

Senator Robert Wagner (D) of New York, author of the Wagner Act in question, specificaly answered Mr. Lewis on the floor of the Senate declaring the strike "irresponsible and disastrous" and declared,

"I say the statement of this labor leader is a cruel blasphemy of the most sacred rights of free labor guaranteed under the Labor Relations Act."

Antistrike Bill Debated

Third salient on the strike front was occupied by the House which heatedly debated a sweeping antistrike measure which five agencies of the Federal Government have declared would do more harm than good, and which a number of Republican committee members who first approved, now publicly disclaim. This labor legislation, however, plays into the strategy of the conference summoned by Mr. Roosevelt with old-line American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations union leaders.

No formal statement had been issued from the White House down to date over the new coal strike, following Mr. Roosevelt's initial appeal last month that the men go back to work, when the first walkout occurred. Events indicate, however, the line which Mr. Roosevelt will follow.

Two possibilities in the situation seem to be closed.

It is regarded as useless to appeal personally to Mr. Lewis on patriotic grounds in view of his past record.

It is regarded as useless to try to force miners to dig coal at the bayonet point. Most programs of "strong" measures come down to this, but without voluntary min-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

War by Hitler On One Front Means Russia

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Late spring has brought dry ground along the Russian battle front and with it the possibility that at any moment the German army will surge forward in one last great effort like the summer offensive of 1918 in France, to smash the Russian Army and wipe out the strangling threat of "two-front war."

But as the moment for the take-off draws nearer and nearer new factors appear in the strategic situation of Germany which must be acting as a cautioning brake on plans for such an operation and which, even if they do not bring its cancellation, weight the balance more heavily against its success.

One known fact argues strongly that the attack will take place. The bulk of the German Army is on the Russian front—roughly two thirds of its total ground strength and about half of its air strength. This tremendous military force is deployed for an offensive. Nearly 100 divisions are concentrated on the central part of the front on the Smolensk-Bryansk-Orel sector where it is in position for a thrust south of Moscow which would, if successful, isolate the Russian Capital from the Caucasus. Some 50 divisions are in the southern sector with their center of gravity in the Kharkov area. The remaining 40 odd divisions are in the north on the Leningrad front.

Factors Favor Offense

These forces are offensive in quantity. Hitler does not need 190 divisions on the Russian front if he intends to fight a holding war there this summer. Probably 100 would be enough to do the job. Thus the

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Britain Tries Untangling Of Yugoslav Knot

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 3—Indications are increasing that the British Government is taking a more active interest in finding a solution to the complicated difficulties of the Yugoslav Government in London with a view to establishing a real unified front which will further the war effort within Yugoslavia and make preparatory plans for postwar reconstruction there.

For some time past there have been misunderstandings between members of the Yugoslav Cabinet here seriously handicapping efforts toward progressive unity and at times even seeming to outsiders as if they might jeopardize the very future existence of Yugoslavia itself.

It is extremely easy to pass harsh critical judgment upon such a state of affairs but before so doing, one must remember the situation existing both in their own country before they left and the long-standing differences between the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes who constitute the three principal peoples of Yugoslavia and who are now represented in the Cabinet here in London.

King Peter's Purpose

When King Peter and his Government left their country in April, 1941, during the terrible debacle which followed the German invasion, they came out for the definite purpose of defending the liberty of their people and the interests of the Yugoslav state with the support of the Western democracies. But their situation was much more difficult than that of the Czechoslovak, Polish or other Governments in exile since there have been fundamental internal cleavages for years in Yugoslavia which have not been healed but merely driven deeper by a long period of authoritarian rule.

The struggle had been between unification on a military basis or federalization through self-determining committees. King Alex-

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Enlarged Social Security Plan Offered to Nation by Wagner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—The most comprehensive Federal social security program ever proposed in Congress was today formally introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, with the backing of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The bill would accept, and go further, than recent drastic recommendations by the Social Security Board and the National Resources planning Board and would, if adopted, set up in effect an "American Beveridge Plan," although different in major particulars from that advocated in Great Britain.

As a measure of the plan, present social security programs now collect an estimated $2,000,000,000 annually in America. The Wagner program, introduced jointly with Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana and Representative John Dingell (D) of Michigan in the House, would increase the amount by $6,000,000,000.

Senator Wagner is the author of the "Wagner Act" for collective bargaining, and much of the most important New Deal social legislation. The present bill has been long awaited.

Increase in Contributions

Employee contributions would be raised from 1 to 6 per cent of pay rolls, and employer contributions from 4 to 6 per cent.

High lights of the program:

It would extend the Social Security Program to 15,000,000 now excluded, including farm and domestic help.

It would include all soldiers after the war under unemployment insurance, with benefits generally ranging from $12 to $30 a week depending on the size of family, costs to be met by the Government in lieu of pay-roll payments from civilian workers.

It would set up a unified Federal insurance system to replace the existing 48 different state systems.

Unemployment benefits would be increased and reorganized.

Establish a national health insurance system under plans which, Senator Wagner declares, would not include "socialized medicine."

Old-age benefits would be increased and reorganized, ranging from $20 for a single person to $120 a month, depending on contribution, size of family, and other factors.

Benefits would be extended to include disability.

Establish a national system of

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

This Crew Gave 'Everything'

SEATTLE, Wash., June 3 (AP)—First Lieut. John T. McChesney, back from 14 months of aerial action in Australia, tells how a green bomber crew, in its first taste of fire, dropped cots, mosquito nets, and fruit juice on a Japanese ship.

He wears the Distinguished Flying Cross for that first raid, a medium bomber mission to Rabaul, New Britain.

"We were 60 miles from Rabaul when we located a Jap transport and decided to drop our load on it," he said.

"We were so inexperienced we tried the recognition procedure on the ship, flying low and flashing our lights. It was silly; the transport couldn't have been anything but Japanese, and it answered with 1,000 rounds of tracer fire.

"We made three runs. On the first, the bombardier opened the wrong doors and threw out cots, mosquito nets and pineapple juice. On the second he was so excited by the tracers he didn't drop anything. On the third he unloaded all the bombs and the bomb bay gasoline tank, too. We rolled the ship around a bit, but didn't score a direct hit."

But the crew learned fast. Lieutenant McChesney said that when he left Australia in May his ship was the only one remaining intact out of the original unit of 60 that started for Australia in April, 1942.

French Form Committee To Rule Liberated Areas

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 3 (AP)—The French Executive Committee was formally brought into existence today and given the name of the National Committee of Liberation.

The Committee's personnel is the same as previously agreed upon with Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle as joint heads, alternating in presiding.

Following the meeting at which the organization was formalized as the governing body for liberated French territory, political quarters reported important changes would be made in the leadership for Algeria and French Morocco.

They said Gen. Georges Catroux, who was liaison officer between Generals Giraud and de Gaulle, would succeed resigned Marcel Peyrouton as Governor-General of Algeria and Gabriel Puaux, former High Commissioner in Syria, would succeed Gen. Auguste Noguès as Resident General of French Morocco.

The members of the National Committee of Liberation besides Generals Giraud and de Gaulle are:

Gen. Alphonse George and Jean Monnet as members selected by General Giraud;

René Massigli and André Philip as members selected by General de Gaulle;

General Catroux, accepted by both Generals Giraud and de Gaulle.

The meeting at which the Committee was brought formally into being broke a two-day deadlock during which no meetings were held and during which tension was evident in Algiers.

Before the meeting at which the Committee status finally was fixed, leaders of the Algiers branch of the Fighting French said Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, General Giraud's Deputy Commander in Chief in charge of public order in the Algiers area, had refused a permit for a meeting of their organization June 6 at which General de Gaulle was to have spoken.

Under a decree by General Giraud, no public assemblies may be held without the permission of authorities.

Police said they had discovered two members of General Giraud's bodyguard at 2 a. m. painting signs derogatory to General de Gaulle on Algiers walls. One escaped, the other, taken into custody, was later released.

Clubwomen Hear Talk On Government Red Tape

By Alice Myers

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 3—Red tape can be taken out of government, but ridicule is not the way to do it, Stuart F. Heinritz told Massachusetts clubwomen this morning. "Ridicule is not only utterly ineffective, but it is unfair to the men in government. We need co-operation, not antagonism," he said. "A factual study of the particular situation and a constructive program earnestly presented will get results."

Mr. Heinritz, editor of Purchasing, was chief speaker at the opening session of the 51st annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the New Ocean House. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Herbert F. French, President.

Mr. Heinritz described how such a factual study on the part of his publication has already achieved an appreciable elimination of red tape in the field of industrial buying. The Army Ordnance Department, he said, credits their work with picking up a lag of three months due to paper work on orders and with reducing personnel in buying by about two-thirds.

Analysis of Red Tape

It was because their analysis of the red tape surrounding orders in two munition plants, one in St. Louis, the other in Bridgeport, Conn., that the Ordnance Department appointed a red-tape committee headed by Carl Ward of Montgomery Ward Company. This committee succeeded in cutting down much of the paper work connected with buying materials for Army contracts, according to Mr. Heinritz.

In the course of his investigations, Mr. Heinritz found several understandable reasons for the red tape so much talked about. They are: (1) The tremendous increase in the number of field officials handling ordnance contracts, all of whom have to be furnished with instructions; (2) the honest and conscientious desire of the general accounting office to protect the public interest by justifying all expenditures; (3) the system of rank and responsibility in Army organizations.

"There is no reason," Mr. Heinritz told the club women, "why an organization like yours cannot accomplish similar results in other small sectors, and the total result will help to save time, money, and manpower."

At the afternoon session Mrs. Susan Haile Richards, vice-chairman of the New York Dress Institute, spoke on "What You Can Buy and How to Take Care of It," and Mme. Nila Magidoff discussed "Women of Russia."

Continued panic buying is the only thing that will bring about clothes rationing, according to Mrs. Richards. The Dress Institute is having her talk to women's group because it is convinced, she says, that if women know what they can have, they won't fret so much about what they cannot have.

"There is so much that is worth while in clothes that we think it is important to tell women what they can have so that they will discontinue the panic buying which, if it is not discontinued, will necessitate rationing.

Illustrating her talk with pictures, Mrs. Richards showed how L-85 has been no limitation on fashion designing. "Fashion is developing in its natural cycle which is now the slim silhouette. It is fortunate that this fashion development has gone hand in hand with conservation of fabrics.

WPB had nothing to do with starting the slim silhouette. It takes two years for a fashion cycle to come in," she explained, "it stays for four years, and takes two to go out. This cycle started before L-85 and we hope the duration of the war will not be as long as the normal duraton of the slim silhouette cycle."

A goal of the convention is to raise $75,000 in War Bonds and thus have the Federation's name written on the nose of a bomber which will go into combat. The slogan has been posted: "Let's Buy a Bomber at Swampscott."

New Officers

Officers for 1943-44, who will be presented at tomorrow evening's session include: President, Mrs. Herbert F. French, The Philergians, Braintree; First Vice-President, Mrs. Edwin Troland, Old and New, Malden; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood, Clinton Women's Club; Third Vice-President, Mrs. A. Chesley York, Daughters of Vermont, Boston; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. Lewis C. Stevens, Worcester Woman's Club; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, Brockton Woman's Club; Corresponding Secretary Mrs. George E. Wilson, Forthian Club, Somerville; Clerk, Mrs. Edward L. Averill, Elizabeth H. Whittier Club, Amesbury; Treasurer, Mrs. Raymond Merrill, The Presidents' Club of Massachusetts.

The district directors are: First District, Mrs. Harry N. Girard; Second, Mrs. Francis B. Cushing; Third, Mrs. Irving Wood Reynolds; Fourth, Mrs. F. Allen Burt; Fifth, Mrs. Herbert G. Austin; Sixth, Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding; Seventh, Mrs. Charles C. Kolster; Eighth, Mrs. H. Stanley Kingsley; Ninth, Miss Vera F. Gould; Tenth, Mrs. Frederick C. Smith; Eleventh, Mrs. G. Frederick H. Morang; Twelfth, Mrs. Paul C. Grant, Jr.; Thirteenth, Mrs. Albert Farnsworth; Fourteenth, Mrs. Harry E. Barlow; Fifteenth, Mrs. Frank D. Rugg.

Hotel for Sailors Is Sought In Boston by Seamen's Service

Leasing of a hotel for sailors putting into Boston is in process.

The United Seamen's Service is sending one of its hotel experts here from New York to handle the preliminaries of taking over a hotel as soon as possible.

The hotel is designed as a readily available place where a wife can come up for a visit with her husband or a mother with her son, where torpedoed sailors can be lodged, where professional sailors who have drifted away into other jobs but are now returning to the sea can be put up until a ship can take them, where sailors can find quiet while their ships are being repaired—in general, where a sailor can quickly obtain good hotel housing without having to scour the city.

A hotel of between 100 and 200 rooms, probably nearer the latter, is likely to be selected. It may not be near the waterfront, as location is not felt essential, according to experience elsewhere. The recreational angle and the accommodations are regarded as more important.

Final details of the plan were cleaned up here yesterday at a conference, including Douglas Falconer of New York, National Director of the United Seamen's Service, Marshal E. Dimock of Washington, Assistant Deputy Administrator of the War Shipping Administration; Howard MacKenzie of New York, National Vice-President of the National Maritime Union, and members of the Boston Advisory Committee of the United Seamen's Service.

Present facilities for recreation, rest and lodging for sailors in Boston have been found inadequate in a survey made by the Boston committee. Experience here matches that in a number of other seaport cities. Hotels for sailors have already been rented by the United Seamen's Service in New York, San Francisco, Baltimore, New Orleans, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Seattle, and Charleston, S. C.

"The sailors pay their way and the hotels are largely self-supporting," said a member of the local committee. "But they are run primarily for seamen.

"Rental will be for the duration of the war and six months afterward.

"The United Seamen's Service was established to provide recreation and other facilities for seamen all over the world. It is composed of representatives of the steamship operators, the unions, and the public. It is operating on a budget of $3,500,000 a year."

Harrington Pike, port representative of the recruitment and manning organization of the War Shipping Administration, is Chairman of the Boston Advisory Committee, which includes members of the National Maritime Union, the Seamen's Union of the Pacific, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, the Masters, Mates and Pilots Association, and the American Communications Association. These are affiliates of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor.

Recreation Plans

The Evacuation Division of the Boston Committee on Public Safety will hold its first get-together with the graduates of the Civilian Recreation Committee tonight at 8 o'clock in the New England Mutual Building. Dwight Rudd, Chairman of the Committee, will report on the recreation plan while other speakers will discuss volunteer recreation leadership. Some 300 people have received their training certificates.

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Large Assortment for Dress or Town Wear.
Variety of Colors and Styles.
Ethel Atkins
MILLINERY
344 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Timilty Case Indictments In Hands of Judge

Whether Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty and six other police officials go on trial on charges of conspiring to permit gambling in Boston rests today with Judge James C. Donnelly of Superior Court.

Judge Donnelly, who has been hearing defense counsel argue that the indictment of the seven defendants be declared invalid because of improper conduct of the Attorney General before the Grand Jury, took the case under advisement last night after he had electrified the court-room crowd with the statement that the required secrecy of grand-jury sessions would appear to have been violated.

There was no indication early today when the Judge would pass down his opinion.

The Judge's statement came late yesterday after Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell had completed his final argument. During Mr. Bushnell's summarization speech he clashed at various times with the Court and defense counsel.

Judge's Views Asked

Immediately following Judge Donnelly's statement the Attorney General sprang to his feet and asked the Court's views on the new issue.

"There is one feature here," the Judge said. "The grand jury considered certain evidence concerning $37,000. When the grand jury, accompanied by the $37,000, the Attorney General and the witness, Timility, appeared in the courtroom, there also were 10 or 12 reporters present.

"I don't think," the Judge continued, "10 or 12 reporters would have had their noses on that particular trial unless someone had given them a tip. I don't think the grand jurors could have given them the tip, and I don't see any reason why Timility should have tipped them.

"The finger seems to point on somebody on the Attorney General's staff. The grand jury was in session in the courtroom. The grand jury is just as much in session in the courtroom as in the grand jury room. They can sit on the Common, as long as they are taking testimony, and they are entitled to secrecy. Nobody chased the reporters out of the room," he said.

Bushnell Denies

At this point Mr. Bushnell vigorously denied that he or any of his staff "tipped off" the reporters.

"The inference would be that 12 reporters wouldn't be in the courtroom unless someone tipped them off," the Judge told the Attorney General. "If I were called to make a decision, I would have said you or someone in your office tipped them off."

"Then I have nothing to say," said Mr. Bushnell. "I don't propose to be held responsible for newspapermen. The Chief Justice was there, and the stenographer was there."

"I got the inference from the testimony here," said the Judge, "that the Chief Justice (John P. Higgins) apparently tried to sidetrack the inquiry."

"Well, if that's the inference you draw, there's nothing I can do about it," replied the Attorney General.

"It would seem off-hand," the Judge said, "that the Harris case would apply to that situation." During the hearing the Harris case had been referred to for its bearing on the presence of unauthorized persons at grand-jury proceedings.

Judge Donnelly's "new angle" to the case referred to the night of Feb. 9 when the grand jurors met in a special session. This was when the grand jury went into the courtroom to report that Commissioner Timilty refused to answer certain questions. The jurors asked the Chief Justice at the same time to impound Mr. Timilty's funds.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Red "J" and "K" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish, and canned milk; expire June 30.

June 6—Red "L" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

June 13—Red "M" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

June 20—Red "N" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps "G," "H," and "J" will expire June 7.

July 7—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

Sugar—Stamp No. 13 now good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expire June 30.

Gasoline—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through July 21. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Stamp No. 17 in Book 1 good for one pair of shoes through June 15. Stamp No. 18 will be valid for one pair after June 15. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

New Food Point Values as of June 6

OFFICIAL TABLE OF CONSUMER POINT VALUES FOR MEAT, FATS, FISH, AND CHEESE

No. 3—Effective June 6, 1943

Commodity	Points per lb.
BEEF	
STEAKS	
Porterhouse	11
T-Bone	11
Club	13
Rib—10-inch cut	10
Rib—7-inch cut	11
Sirloin	11
Sirloin—boneless	12
Round	12
Top Round	12
Bottom Round	12
Round Tip	12
Chuck or Shoulder	6
Flank	12
ROASTS	
Rib—standing (chine bone cut) (10" cut)	9
Blade Rib—standing (chine bone cut) (10" cut)	8
Rib—standing (chine bone cut) (7" cut)	10
Blade Rib—standing (chine bone cut) (7" cut)	9
Round Tip	13
Rump—bone in	7
Rump—boneless	10
Chuck or Shoulder—bone in	8
Chuck or Shoulder—boneless	9
STEWS AND OTHER CUTS	
Short Ribs	5
Plate—bone in	5
Plate—boneless	6
Brisket—bone in	5
Brisket—boneless	7
Flank Meat	6
Neck—bone in	5
Neck—boneless	7
Heel of Round—boneless	7
Shank—bone in	5
Shank—boneless	7
HAMBURGER	
Beef ground from necks, flanks, chunks, skirts, heel of round, briskets, plates, and miscellaneous beef trimmings and beef fat	6
BEEF	
VARIETY MEATS	
Brains	2
Hearts	4
Kidneys	3
Liver	6
Sweetbreads	3
Tails (or joints)	1
Tongue	5
Tripe	1
VEAL	
STEAKS AND CHOPS	
Loin Chops	9
Rib Chops	7
Shoulder Chops	6
Round Steak (cublets)	10
Sirloin Steak or Chops	9
ROASTS	
Rump and Sirloin—bone in	8
Rump and Sirloin—boneless	7
Leg	7
Shoulder—bone in	6
Shoulder—boneless	8
STEWS AND OTHER CUTS	
Breast—bone in	3
Breast—boneless	5
Flank Meat	5
Neck—bone in	4
Neck—boneless	6
Shank—bone in	3
Shank and Heel Meat—boneless	6
Ground Veal and Patties—veal ground from necks, flanks, shanks, breasts, and miscellaneous veal trimmings	6
VARIETY MEATS	
Brains	3
Hearts	5
Kidneys	4
Livers	8
Sweetbreads	5
Tongue	5
LAMB—MUTTON	
STEAKS AND CHOPS	
Loin Chops	9
Rib Chops	7
Leg Chops and Steaks	7
Shoulder Chops blade or arm chops	7
ROASTS	
Leg—whole or part	6
Sirloin Roast—bone in	6
Yoke, Rolls, or Triangle—bone in	4
Yoke, Rolls, or Triangle—boneless	6
Chuck or Shoulder, square cut—bone in, each cut	5
Chuck or Shoulder, square cut—boneless, each cut	7
Chuck or Shoulder, cross-cut—bone in	4
STEWS AND OTHER CUTS	
Breast and Flank	1
Neck—bone in	3
Neck—boneless	5
Shank—bone in	3
Lamb Patties—lamb ground from necks, flanks, shanks, breasts, and miscellaneous lamb trimmings	6
VARIETY MEATS	
Brains	2
Hearts	3
Livers	4
Kidneys	3
Sweetbreads	3
Tongue	5
BACON	
Bacon—slab or piece, rind on	7
Bacon—slab or piece, rind off	8
Bacon—sliced, rind off	8
Bacon—Canadian style, piece or sliced	11
Bacon—rinds	1
Bacon—plate and jowl squares	4
PORK	
STEAKS AND CHOPS	
Center Chops	9
End Chops	7
Loin—boneless, fresh and cured only	10
Tenderloin	10
Ham—bone in, slices	10
Shoulder Chops and Steaks	7
Bellies, fresh and cured only	6
ROASTS	
Loin—whole, half, or end cuts	7
Loin—center cuts	9
Ham—whole or half	7
Ham—butt end	7
Ham—shank end	5
Ham—boneless, whole or half	8
Ham—boneless, slices	10
Shoulder—whole or shank half (picnic)—bone in	6
Shoulder—shank half (picnic)—boneless	8
Shoulder—butt half (Boston butt)—bone in	7
Shoulder—butt half (Boston butt)—boneless	8
[1] Regular or stewed.	
OTHER PORK CU.	
Spareribs	2
Neckbones and Backbones	1
Fat—bone in	1
Fat Backs and Clear Plates	4
Plates, regular	5
Jowls	4
Hocks	2
Knuckles	1
Leaf Fat	4
VARIETY MEATS	
Brains	2
Chitterlings	1
Ears	1
Hearts	3
Kidneys	1
Livers	4
Sweetbreads	2
Tongue	4
Tails	1
Snouts	1
READY-TO-EAT MEATS COOKED, BOILED, BAKED, AND BARBECUED	
Dried Beef	16
Ham—bone in, whole or half	9
Ham—bone in, slices	12
Ham—butt end	9
Ham—shank end	7
Ham—boneless and halved, sliced	11
Picnic or Shoulder—bone in	5
Picnic or Shoulder—boneless	10
Pigs Feet—bone in	2
Barbecued Pork—sliced or shredded, boneless	11
Spareribs, cook or barbecued	4
Tongue, sliced	9
[1] Regular or stewed.	
The point value of any other ready-to-eat meat item shall be determined by adding 2 points per pound to the point value per pound of the uncooked item from which it is prepared if it is cold whole, or 3 points per pound shall be added if it is cooked or sliced.	
SAUSAGE	
Dry Sausage Hard: Typical items are hard Salami, hard Cervelat, and Pepperoni	9
Semi-dry Sausage: Typical items are Cervelat, Pork Roll, and Mortadella	7
Fresh, Smoked and Cooked Sausage: Typical items are Pork Sausage, Wieners, Bologna, Baked Loaves, and Liver Sausage, and Chile Con Carne (Brick).	
Group 1: 100% meat content	6
Group 2: Not less than 90% meat	5
Group 3: Not less than 50% meat; Liver Sausage included regardless of higher meat content	4
Group 4: Less than 50% but more than 20% meat; Souse and Head Cheese included regardless of higher meat content	3
[1] "Meat" content excludes all moisture covered by Ration Order 16. For specific definitions refer to Official Tables of Trade Point Values.	

MEATS (In tin or glass containers)	Points per lb.
Brains	2
Bulk or Link Pork Sausage	6
Chili Con Carne with Beans	3
Corned Beef [2]	9
Corned Beef Hash [2]	3
Deviled Ham	6
Deviled Tongue	6
Dried Beef	16
Hams and Picnics (whole or half)	10
Luncheon Meat [2]	7
Meat Loaf	6

MEATS (In tin or glass containers)	Points per lb.
Meat Spreads	6
Pigs Feet, bone in	2
Pigs Feet, boneless and Cutlets	3
Potted and Deviled Meats	5
Sausage in Oil	4
Tamales	2
Tongue, Beef, Lamb, Pork, Veal	7
Vienna Sausage	6
All Other	3

FISH (Cooked and in any hermetically sealed container)	Points per lb.
Bonito	8
Mackerel	8
Oysters	3
Salmon	8
Sardines	8
Shrimp	8
Tuna	8
Yellow Tail	8

FATS, OILS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS	Points per lb.
Lard	5
Shortening	5
Salad and Cooking Oils (1 pint = 1 pound)	5
Margarine	5
Butter	8
Evaporated or Condensed Milk (In any hermetically sealed container)	1
Rationed cheeses include natural cheeses and products containing 30 per cent or more by weight of natural cheeses	
CHEESES—Group I. Cheddar (American). All products containing 30 percent or more of cheddar (grated-dehydrated cheese is excluded from Group I)	8
CHEESES—Group II. Cream Cheese	3
Neufchatel	3
Creamed Cottage Cheese (containing more than 5% butter fat)	3
All rationed cheeses which are not in Group I and which contain a greater amount of the Group II cheeses above, taken together, than the total amount of all other cheeses	3
CHEESES—Group III. All other rationed cheese. Examples of rationed cheeses in Group III are:	6
Swiss	
Brick	
Munster	
Limburger	
Grated-Dehydrated Club	
Gouda	
Edam	
Smoked	
Italian	
Greek	
Blue	
Brie	
Camembert	
Liederkranz	
Cottage cheese, and creamed cottage cheese containing 5% or less butterfat, are not rationed.	

[2] Canned or Dried.
[3] Including Spiced Luncheon Meat, Spiced Ham, Chopped Ham, and Chopped Pork, whether or not removed from container.

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Associated Press

Meat, Fish, Cheese, and Fats Affected

This is the official table issued by the Office of Price Administration in Washington.

Bashful Red Stamps Shrink As Beef Values Are Whittled

Continued from Page 1

day that "public confidence in the meat rationing program has been shaken. The creeping reduction of actual meat allowances per person by the gradual addition of grocery items to the red stamp meat program is not fair to the consumer," he asserted.

Grocers were inclined generally to discount the OPA's reason for the new order rationing canned milk "to conserve diminishining supplies for babies," stating that tremendous over-stocks of canned milk are on hand in Federal warehouses where they have to be turned over each day to prevent spoilage. Such stocks, they state, run to between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 cases.

Issued Request

The grocers assert that inclusion of canned milk on the red-stamp meat program is merely an effort to cover consumers against having a supply of red stamps which they will be unable to "cash" for meats.

The grocers have issued a request for a meat rationing program covering meat products alone, and this well be presented to Congress at hearings to be held in Washington on June 7 and 8 concerning problems of food distribution.

Charges that the OPA has caused the "black market" and brought about higher instead of lower consumer prices, were made at a protest meeting of local fruit and produce dealers in Faneuil Haall last night, by J. M. McCauley of New York City, National President of the Produce Distributors of America.

"The jobber and dealer cannot hope to stay within the law and survive," declared Mr. McCauley, who said that he believed the OPA was deliberately driving small dealers out of business. "Unless something is done immediately," he added, "the black market will grow and eliminate the legitimate dealers."

Miss McLaughlin Served One Day As Policewoman

Probably the shortest police term on record has been enjoyed by Miss Catherine A. McLaughlin of Charlestown. Appointed at 10:30 yesterday a member of Boston's new force of policewomen, Miss McLaughlin had resigned this morning.

The reasons were nothing to do with the police department, however, and do not, as might be suspected, reflect any lack of enthusiasm on Miss McLaughlin's part for the Force.

It happens that the embryo policewoman was the oldest of 16 children—which anyone will admit adds up to a large family. Last night the mother of the family became ill, and it was up to Catherine to take over. She sent one of her sisters in to headquarters this morning to pinch-hit for her, but it is probable that it will be another applicant who is finally chosen to fill in.

$40,000 of Tar For Quincy Streets

The City of Quincy will spend about $40,000 this year to spread 100,000 gallons of tar on its streets, in an effort to help preserve thoroughfares for the "duration," James P. Donovan, Commissioner of Public Works, announced today.

Cafe in Pawtucket Has License Revoked

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3 (AP)—Carey's Cafe in Pawtucket, a Rhode Island "hot spot," today lost its liquor license by revocation.

State Liquor Control Administrator Frederick J. Motte revoked the license after a public hearing on the charge that State inspectors had been refused admittance to the place, but behind that charge, according to Mr. Motte, were complaints from Navy officials that sailors had been attacked and drugged there.

Four New England Soldiers Missing

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The names of four New Englanders are included in a list of 107 United States soldiers missing in action in the Asiatic, European, Middle East, North African, North American, and Southwest Pacific areas.

The New Englanders, as announced by the War Department, and next of kin:

Asiatic Area

Maine

Shirley, Staff Sergeant Elden E., Mrs. Mildred Shirley Scammon, mother, Saco.
Staples, Staff Sergeant Horace J., Mrs. Dorothy Staples, mother, Belfast.

European Area

Connecticut

MacCammond, Staff Sergeant James A., Jr., James A. MacCammond, father, Darien.

North African Area

New Hampshire

Kurisko, Private Frank L., Mrs. Anna Kurisko, mother, Berlin.

Dr. Mather to Speak At Emerson College

Dr. Kirtley Mather, of Harvard, will be the principal speaker at the commencement exercises of Emerson College, Harry Seymour Ross, President of the College, said today in announcing that the 64th graduation exercises will be held on Sunday night, June 6. Dr. Mather will speak on "Oil for the Lamps of Freedom."

The Commencement play, "The Famous Mrs. Fair" is to be presented in the Emerson Drama Workshop on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights, and the annual Town Meeting and Senior Recital on Sunday afternoon.

Wage Rise Granted

An increase averaging 5.5 cents an hour is granted to all employees above the starting wage at the Cone Automatic Machine Company, Inc., of Windsor, Vt., in a decision announced here today by the New England War Labor Board.

Recruiting Cruiser Touching City 'Ports'

A 44-foot Navy "recruiting cruiser" rolled into Boston on wheels today for a three-day visit in connection with nationwide tour to get more enlistments in the Waves, Spars, and Seabees. It will be at Washington and Summer Streets until 7 o'clock this evening. Tomorrow it will move into Copley Square, and Saturday it will be on the Common.

Following its appearance in Boston, next week it will be in Harvard Square, Cambridge, Monday; Davis Square, Somerville, Tuesday; Medford Square, Wednesday; Malden Square, Thursday; Waltham City Hall, Friday, and Arlington Square, Saturday.

Fund to Probe Income Tax Frauds Denied

The Massachusetts House today refused Attorney General Robert T Bushnell's request for a $50,000 appropriation to investigate income tax frauds.

The Legislature's action came when it accepted an adverse report of the Committee on Ways and Means, which had recommended that the bill be killed "because no legislation was necessary."

The request for funds to conduct the tax investigation was made by the Attorney General several weeks ago in a letter to the Governor. The Chief Executive asked the Legislature to consider the appropriation, and the request was sent to the Ways and Means Committee for study.

Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long, at a public hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means, agreed that the Attorney General could make the probe, and said the full co-operation of his staff would be provided.

The adverse report of the Committee was accepted by the House without debate.

Cocoanut Grove Trials Ordered

Judge Frank J. Donahue of the Suffolk Superior Court yesterday ruled that Theodore Eldracher, City Building Inspector, Samuel Rudnick, contractor, and David Gilbert, a foreman, must go to trial on the indictment recently returned against them charging conspiracy to violate the building laws in connection with certain alterations made on the Cocoanut Grove prior to the disastrous fire.

The defendants had filed pleas in abatement, and Joseph K. Collins, Assistant Attorney General, had filed a demurrer, which the Judge upheld.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

A talk on "Mediaeval Art" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

United Nations Group to Hear Drummond Talk

"Behind the Scenes in Washington" will be the topic when Roscoe Drummond, Washington correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, addresses an informal supper meeting of the United Nations Association tomorrow evening.

The meeting marks the end for the season of the Association's series of talks by prominent figures in public life. Mr. Drummond was to have spoken on Patriot's Day, April 19, but had to postpone the engagement in order to accompany President Roosevelt to Mexico.

The supper will be served at 7 o'clock in the ballroom of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street Boston. Tickets are available to the public by application at the Association's headquarters, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, but only supper tickets admit to the talk afterward.

Mrs. Walter E. Dewey has been the chairman in charge of the supper meetings this year. The head-table guests tomorrow evening include Mrs. Drummond, Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of the Monitor, and Mrs. Canham, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Putnam, and Miss Irene Armstrong, executive secretary of the Association.

Courtenay Crocker, President of the United Nations Association (formerly the League of Nations Association) will introduce the speaker.

Drummond on Air

Roscoe Drummond, Chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington News Bureau, will appear as a guest correspondent with Volney Hurd, the Monitor's radio news commentator, on Saturday at 8:15 p. m. over Station WNAC and affiliated FM outlets. He will discuss the latest inside information from the Nation's Capital with Mr. Hurd.

Only Childless Husbands And Single Men Drafted

War Activities in New England

Childless husbands but no bona fide fathers are being drafted this month in Massachusetts, it was explained today at State headquarters of Selective Service, clarifying recent speculation as to when each class would be called.

Bona fide fathers, it was defined, are those with children who still maintain a family household, not fathers who have been divorced. Children of some divorced fathers of course remain dependent and therefore defer their fathers, it was added.

The June call in this State is putting into uniform every available single man and all childless husbands married since the draft became imminent under 1940 legislation, except those deferred by occupation. Also, the over-all quota for the State, a restricted figure, is being pieced out by an undisclosed number of "pre-draft" husbands who are childless.

To achieve this state-wide objective, it was emphasized, the conventional system of quotas by local boards was suspended for the first time in making the June call. This month, manifestly, single men will be called regardless of whether the local board has 10 or 1,000 in this classification.

Beginning July 1, however, the conventional quota system will be revived in order to "balance out" quotas by districts, so that by the end of the year, if not sooner, no section of the population of the State will contribute more men proportionately than any other.

While some statements have mentioned Aug. 1 as the date on which bona fide fathers will first be called, Selective Service officials here today said "fall" is the only "date" that can be used as yet, because of variables in the supply and call of men. No information was available here on reports that bona fide fathers in other states have been called or will be called ahead of "fall."

Mother Still Boss

Treva Wilson Thomas is a WAAC officer at Fort Devens, but her mother, also an officer, still bosses her, for Mrs. Leigh Gleenna Wilson is adjutant of the battalion in which the daughter is only a company officer.

The daughter was commissioned on May 10, her first wedding anniversary. Her husband, 1st Lieut. Harvey W. Thomas of the Army Air Forces, pinned on her shoulders the gold bars he had worn before promotion.

Navigation Course

Navigation in 16 lessons is offered as a university extension course by the State Department of Education, starting June 7 in the Old South Meeting House. Men and women about to enter the Navy or Coast Guard, as well as servicemen stationed here, are specially invited by the State to enroll in the class which will meet Monday and Thursday evenings.

Army Relief

Another major use of Army Relief Funds, disclosed today by the First Service Command, is help in "tiding-over" veterans currently discharged for disability until they begin receiving a pension or get a job.

Inviting all such cases to ask for help, the Command's headquarters exhibited a typical letter from an ex-soldier who said he appreciated help because he had only two nickels to his name and estimated it might take from two to five months before the Veterans' Administration would notify him whether he will get a pension or not. In the meantime, Army Relief Funds, which are voluntary contributions, are appreciated for another reason, he pointed out: he is finding difficulty in getting a job because of his disability.

Daughter Aspires

Anne B. Poor of New York, under WAAC training at Fort Devens, says she wants to do for the Waacs what her father is doing for the Army. Her father, Major Henry V. Poor, is making a pictorial record of the fight in the Aleutians area. The daughter is a mural painter in her own right.

Connecticut State Prison Sets Up Canning Industry

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 3—Men who are serving time in the Connecticut State Prison might prefer to carry guns, but they will have an opportunity this year to help in the war effort in a less spectacular manner. The prison has been given the job of canning enough vegetables and fruit to supply all State institutions during the coming winter.

An appropriation of $15,000 for the purchase of canning equipment for the prison at Wethersfield has been signed by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin and a commercial canning factory manager has been hired to supervise the operations. Food produced on institution farms elsewhere in the State, as well as on the prison's own large farm, will be trucked to Wethersfield to be processed.

Governor Baldwin made public this week some of the details of the State's food production program intended to make the institutions as nearly self-sufficient as possible. More than 340 acres of potatoes are being planted and nearly 400 acres of miscellaneous vegetables. This is an increase of 55 per cent over last year's production. Milk and egg production has been stepped up. After July 1, when the new budget funds become available, a full-time farm supervisor is to be hired to have charge of farm operations on all State farms.

Victory Gardens

The State War Council announced this week that the State's goal of 100,000 Victory Gardens has been reached and officials indicated they might push the figure to 150,000.

The Hartford Court of Common Council has adopted an ordinance setting a fine of $25 to $250 and a maximum jail sentence of 30 days for trespassing on a Victory Garden owned by another person. The Council is considering an amendment which would impose similar penalties on the owner of a dog that causes damage to a Victory Garden.

Robeson Sings

Paul Robeson sang for an audience of a thousand in his adopted home town of Enfield and proceeds of $700 went to the child welfare fund of the Enfield Teachers' Association. Mr. Robeson, who accepted no fee, gave a similar concert last year for the same charity. He bought a home, "The Beeches," at Enfield a few years ago.

Jamaican Farm Aid

Nearly 650 Jamaicans are in Connecticut, working on Connecticut farms, and there soon will be 900. State Farm Labor Supervisor Paul L. Putnam says the men from the West Indian Island like their jobs and the farmers like their work. The men are housed in camps operated by the Farm Security Administration.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Warm

Boston and Vicinity: Continued warm and humid tonight and Friday forenoon; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Slightly cooler except along the coast tonight and Friday forenoon; scattered showers tonight.

New Hampshire, Vermont: Slightly coolenr in the north portion, warm and humid in the south portion tonight and Friday morning.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Continued warm and humid tonight and Friday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:43 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Friday, 1:17 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet.

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British Data on Subsidies Available to U. S. Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—American attention turned to Britain today for advice on retail subsidies, the proposed cost-of-living stabilizer now dividing both Congress and the Administration.

A survey made by Jules Backman of New York University for the Brookings Institution showed that Britain has been able to keep its cost-of-living practically stable for the last two years by means of a comprehensive subsidy program.

Cost to the British Government was estimated at between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000 a year, or between 2 and 3 per cent of the nation's budgetary expenditures.

Mr. Backman said the British "have accumulated a vast amount of experience" on subsidies, "part of which can be usefully applied in the United States."

The most recent Department of Labor cost-of-living report showed that on April 15 the American cost of living was 24.1 per cent above the 1935-39 average and 23 per cent over January, 1941, the base period for the "Little Steel" formula on which the War Labor Board is allowing only a 15 per cent wage increase.

Greatest Rise in Foods

Most of the rise has been due to an increase in the cost of food. In the last few months fresh fruits and vegetables have shot up in price, due to the weather, canned goods rationing, military demands, shortages in labor and transporttaion.

When OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown took office he said .5 per cent a month would be a justified rise in the cost of living, but he had not succeeded in keeping prices within that margin, at least up to the middle of April.

Pushed by increasing demands from labor—especially coal miners—for wage increases to meet the rising cost of living, Mr. Brown followed President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" order with the first retail subsidy program on coffee, meat, and sugar. He did not choose fresh vegetables, in which the rise has been highest, because that trade is not so well organized.

June 1 was the deadline fixed for roll backs on these three food items, but OPA has not been able to meet it because of difficulties in applying the subsidy without dislocating food industries. Congressional opposition may also have had something to do with the delay.

Purchasing Power Eyed

Details of the butter subsidy have been announced. OPA promises that methods of applying the meat and coffee subsidies will be made known shortly.

Meanwhile, a steady stream of trade representatives and of farm spokesmen have protested to a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee, now holding hearings on subsidies.

Chief opposition within the Administration, including that voiced by War Food Administrator, centers in the view that the Administration is neglecting to close the present wide gap between purchasing power and available goods which will continue to send prices up.

Limited subsidies, paid to meet special conditions, can be useful as an adjunct to price control—only if the Government takes firm steps to control prices, this group says. It is estimated that the American public will have about $17,000,000,000 left over after taxes and buying everything available at present prices. If the public tries to spend that $17,000,000,000, prices will inevitably be forced up.

Now that Congress has finally determined the methods of tax collection, one of its next jobs will be to decide how to take this sum away from the public in additional taxes.

Report on Britain

These were among the conclusions the Brookings expert reached in his study of British subsidies:

In Great Britain, many wage agreements provide for adjustments in rates to compensate for changes in the cost of living. Thus use of subsidies has had an important part in reducing the pressure for higher wages.

In Britain, the same agency is responsible for price control, rationing, import and export movements, subsidies, and other features of commodity control.

Although prices have been relatively stable, the prime objective of control has been maintaining the flow of supplies, and actual price stability has been subordinated to this end when necessary.

Fixing prices at retail and not at earlier stages of distribution was found to hold supplies from the market.

Where price fixing was undertaken without ratoining, it resulted in inequitable distribution of supplies, formation of queues and flow of supplies to the "black market."

The report said that though actual living costs, have increased 40 per cent in Britain during the war, and weekly wage rates 31 per cent, cost of living items have been kept practically stable since April, 1941, by means of subsidies.

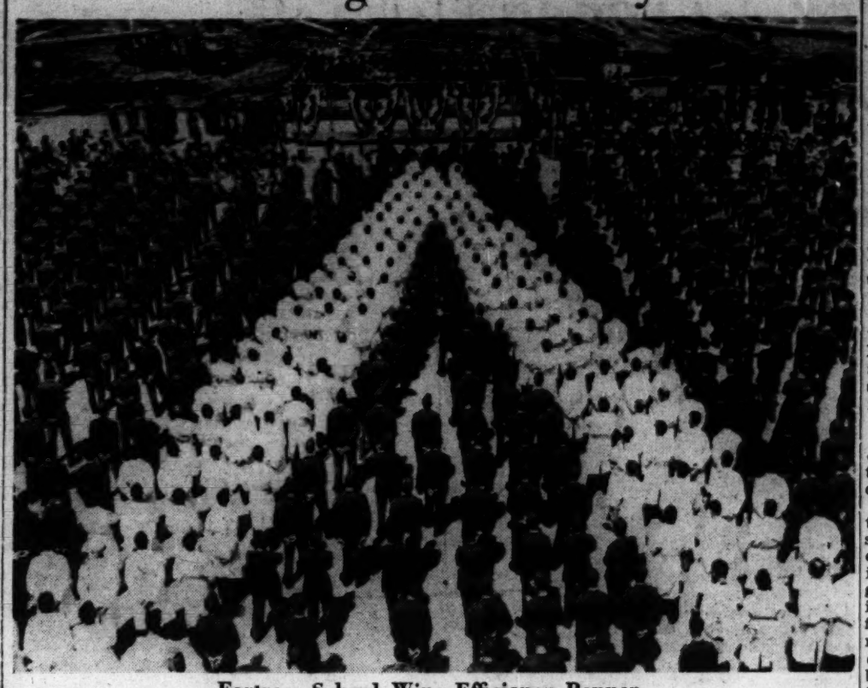
Nothing Like Setting High Public Standards

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 3 (AP)—A bill to require Illinois legislators to have an eighth grade education was introduced today in the House of Representative J. S. Mundy, a Democrat.

Mr. Mundy said he knew of two legislators within the last 10 years who could neither read nor write.

"One," he added, "got himself elected three times."

Boeing 'V' for Victory



Fortress School Wins Efficiency Banner

Official recognition of the Boeing Flying Fortress School as the outstanding factory-training detachment in the 15 western states was given at impressive ceremonies at Seattle, Wash., recently. An efficiency banner, symbolic of the honor, was presented to P. G. Johnson, Boeing President, by Brig. Gen. Early E. Duncan of Lincoln, Neb., representing the Army Air Forces Technical training Command.

The school is operated by the Boeing Aircraft Company in conjunction with the Army Air Forces. Although established little more than a year ago, it is larger in area and enrollment than many universities. Mechanics who attend are given intensified training in the repair, servicing, and upkeep of Boeing Flying Fortresses. Upon completing the course, they are assigned to combat bases throughout the world as service crew chiefs for the Boeing craft.

Townsend Plan Still Active, But It's More Orthodox Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—What is perhaps the most persistent movement of its kind in American history, the so-called Townsend Plan, after 10 hard years is still going strong. But in the words of its founder, Dr. Francis E. Townsend, who visited the headquarters here the other day, "it doesn't stress old-age pensions any more."

The war and the force of economic, social, and political actualities have gradually remolded the original $200-a-month old-age pension scheme into an out-and-out universal, social-security, or insurance plan, unorthodox only in that it retains, for peacetime application, the provision that all sums received must be spent within a month.

Under the new plan, now before Congress in the form of H. R. 1649, all persons over 60, all incapacitated over 18, and widows with one child or more regardless of age, would receive what the sponsors figure would be about $150 a month. This is the amount which would be received—that is, if the 3 per cent gross income tax which Dr. Townsend proposes were applied and were to work out as he believes it would.

Gross Income Stressed

The estimate of income is based on the assumption that the national gross income would be at least $440,000,000,000, as it was in 1941. Note that this is "gross" income, not net income. This includes every dollar earned or taken in by every person and business, whether as salary or profit or merely proceeds from a sale. From this $440,000,000,000 would be deducted $110,000,000,000, which would represent the total amount in salaries and wages under an individual minimum of $250 a month. This, it is said, would leave $330,000,000,000 taxable income. And 3 per cent of that is $9,900,000,000. Divide this among 10,000,000 and you get $100 a month pensions. An increase in the over-all income would produce the other $50, it is held.

But some critics believe that $110,000,000,000 isn't enough to deduct from the total as representing all exemptions, for 93 per cent of the wage earners earn less than $3,000 a year, so the total income of 93 per cent of all people would have to be deducted right away, then the first $3,000 of the income of all other individuals and of all businesses.

Critics' Argument

In any event, it is held that only about 7 per cent of the nation's wage earners, based on the 1939 report of the National Resources Committee, would contribute to this tax.

The fact that the gross income tax itself is workable, as in the case of Indiana, does not mean, Townsend critics say further, that this specific broad application of it would work. For one thing, in Indiana the tax applies not on individual incomes but only on the gross incomes of retailers and wholesalers, and is thus in a sense still a sales tax.

Dr. Townsend goes further to suggest that "all taxes" on incomeless property cease. But the Federal Government levies no direct property taxes, so it is assumed this is in reference to local real-estate taxes. The connection which such a policy might have with the financing of a Federal insurance scheme is not clear. If local governments were to finance their operations also by a gross income tax, such a tax would, it is claimed, pyramid to enormous heights for each productive individual, with both local and Federal Governments taking their share—the Federal share alone being 3 per cent, plus whatever is needed for normal operations.

Also it is pointed out that under such a property-less tax, owner-occupants of large estates would continue to receive Government services, such as police and fire, at a cost determined not on the extent or value of the property so served and protected, but on the amount of money the owner might be earning at the moment.

30-Day Spending Provision

Originally the provision requiring the spending of the sums received within 30 days was an essential, in fact a foundational, factor in the Townsend Plan. Dr. Townsend has declared that while his concern is with the welfare of the unproductive and needy elements in the population, he is just as much interested in readjusting national economy so as to provide universal and permanent prosperity. His theme from the start has been that by requiring immediate expenditure of the pension money, purchasing power would be increased and the resulting increased circulation of money would produce a prosperous economy.

Meanwhile, the war, however, has built up and let loose an abnormal stream of purchasing power and much of the national effort is centered now on means to stem this tide so as to prevent disastrous inflation. There is, in other words, not only no need for more circulation, but a need for less circulation—for less spending.

Thus in the new Townsend Plan it is provided that the spending requirement will not be operative until six months following cessation of hostilities.

Economists counter this by noting that with national net income now well above the $100,000,000 mark, and with few consumer goods to buy, this pent-up purchasing power, unless further limited by taxation, will break loose following the war and cause just the sort of inflation the country is now trying to avoid. In other words, they say, the immediate postwar period is likely to require even further inflation-breaking machinery, rather than new sources of spending power.

Requirement Continued

In any event, promotion of the new Townsend Plan continues to underline this spending requirement—with only small-letter reference to the postwar deferment of this feature—as an element in its favor in bringing about universal prosperity as a sort of by-product of filling the needs of the unproductive section of the population.

A recent well-attended mass meeting here, addressed by Dr. Townsend, indicated that the idea still has a popular appeal. The organization itself, though handicapped by lack of personnel and missing the support of large numbers of older persons who once looked longingly at the pension possibilities of the scheme but who now have jobs, is operating through its headquarters here with as much zest and confidence as ever.

As for the total number of persons who favor the Townsend Plan as it stands, no one seems to know. It is estimated here that there are "3,000,000 persons interested."

Judge Brands Liquor Sellers As Saboteurs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Though the law didn't permit him to sentence them to prison, the liquor sellers were guilty along with the drunken murderer, said Circuit Judge Van Buren Perry when passing sentence here, recently, upon a young soldier who was convicted of killing a woman after making the rounds of six places licensed to sell liquor.

The liquor sellers were saboteurs, said Judge Perry, "and worse than the Japanese or German spy who shoots from ambush in the service of his country."

The law permitted those licensed to sell liquor to sell it to the soldier while he was sober, Judge Perry granted. He couldn't sentence them for that. But it was not lawful, he declared, for them to continue selling the man liquor after he had become intoxicated.

The young man in question was 21 years of age, and had never used liquor prior to his enlistment in the Army, it was said. He was of more than average intelligence and ability, the Judge stated.

"Now he must go to prison," said Judge Perry. "Our Government has lost a soldier as completely as though a Jap or German spy had dropped from the skies and stabbed him in the back or shot him from ambush. A Jap or German doing such would have acted in the service of his country, and at the risk of his life, but these unpatriotic peddlers of poison had no lofty motive. They sold him that excess of liquor for money at a time when it was the duty of every patriotic citizen to shield and protect this lad as a valuable piece of military equipment. Instead, they robbed him of money and reason.

"Robert ———," continued Judge Perry, "I must sentence to prison. These robbers of his reason I arraign at the bar of public opinion and sentence each of them to the everlasting contempt of all decent and patriotic people. . . ."

The soldier was sentenced to 25 years at hard labor in the state penitentiary.

"While Robert ——— can never wholly escape from the consequences of his act," declared Judge Perry, "I do not believe that he will ever again be any menace to the safety of the people of his or any other community. I believe that he may yet do something to redeem himself at least in part.

"I have given many hours of careful and prayerful study that I might discharge the heavy responsibility that rests on this court," Judge Perry said before passing sentence.

Net Losses in Crops Seen as Floods End

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—With the sun on a more or less continuous daytime performance basis for the first time in nearly a month, and flood waters that covered some 12,000,000 acres of good farm land in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Arkansas slowly receding, people in this well-soaked area are taking stock of the immediate, and the possible long-range, damage incurred

The flood, concentrated along the routes of the Wabash, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers and their tributaries, and thence down into the Ohio and Mississippi, in many spots was the worst since 1884.

The impact of the disaster is obviously not limited to this relatively small area, nor to property damage and human suffering.

Involved is the very vital matter of food production. A good share of the nation's corn, considerable wheat, a large portion of its soy beans, and much small grains and truck crops, are raised in this six-state area. Although the flood has receded, millions of acres remain inundated. Even when dried off, which will be some time because the ground was soaked through even before the flood, most of the crop land already seeded will have to be reworked and reseeded.

Probably Net Cut in Output

In any event the growing season has been delayed from two to three weeks or more, and while this can be made up to some extent the net result, it is held, is liable to be curtailed production.

The labor problem emerges as probably the most urgent aside from relief. There was trouble enough getting help to work and seed the land before the flood. Where this process must be repeated there is doubt as to whether the labor supply will now meet the need.

It was this labor problem which occupied chief attention at an emergency meeting called here the other day by Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator, and attended by representatives of six states, including one Governor, Henry F. Schricker of Indiana. Plans for immediate relief to flooded-out farmers and urban residents, and such things as seed and feed loans, were also considered, however.

It developed from this conference that Red Cross officials will give immediate clearance of priorities on building materials needed in rehabilitation work in the flood area. The Army already has furnished considerable relief equipment and supplies, and more will be coming.

Loans, it was brought out, are available from the Disaster Loan Corporation, a Federal agency organized after the Ohio River flood of 1937, and from the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.

New pressure will be brought to bear also for larger quotas of farm machinery, and for simplified procedures in getting repair parts and materials. There will be little trouble in getting seed, though there may not be a sufficient supply of early maturing varieties, needed widely now to help make up for the seeding delay.

Governor Schricker summed up the manpower situation when he complained that "if the army takes any more skilled and trained workers from the farms of Indiana we can't get anything done." He declared farmers of his State would accept help from anyone, even the German and Italian prisoners.

Thousands of soldiers were sent into the flood area to help in building protection against the rising waters and to do relief and rehabilitation work. Whether any of these may be put into the fields to help speed up the farm work has not been decided.

Col. Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois Selective Service Director, has advised local draft boards to be lenient in calling up farm youths, and suggests postponement of induction where such action would help relieve this farm labor lack.

Request for $55,000,000

In Congress, Senator Scott W. Lucas, whose home is but a few miles from Beardstown, Ill., most of whose 6,500 inhabitants had been evacuated, has asked for legislation to make $55,000,000 available for flood control and relief. A bill introduced by Representative Clarence Cannon of Missouri, also would authorize the Secretary of War to allot funds for emergency work in the flood area.

While the transportation tieup resulting from the flood has not been quite what some Nazi propaganda broadcasts have indicated, free movement in this region has been hampered, chiefly because of inundation of large sections of railroad rights of way. Air travel, too, has ben hit, with many airports in the region flooded. There also has been some damage to plants engaged in war production. The Caterpillar Tractor Company, at Peoria, and the Atlas Powder Plant at Wolf Lake, Ill., have both been closed down.

The period has not been without stirring drama, and even lighter touches. Much of the glory of the grim battle to keep the lapping waters out of Beardstown is given ungrudgingly to a battalion of Negro Military Police out of Joliet.

It was also at Beardstown that the commander of this unit, Lieut. Col. Amory Miller, called out the band, and as its music echoed down the silent streets, the men who fought the river, and those residents remaining to protect their homes, received new inspiration and went at their tasks with a determination that is believed to have provided that last ounce of effort that really saved the day.

Meanwhile engineers are beginning to think of the situation in terms of future control. Some declare that the flood proved that levees in themselves are not a solution, that dams, and reservoirs in which to hold back excess flow, provide the only effective control. They point to the success of the Tennessee River system as worked out under the Tennessee Valley Authority, in not only avoiding floods in that area but substantially cutting down the flood crests on the Ohio and Mississippi back in 1937 as a result of the timely impounding of excess flow.

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July 18
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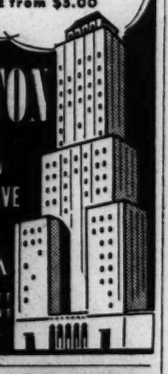

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Briscoe Etchings at Library—French Film at Fine Arts—Daily Dialer

Ship Prints On Exhibition Through June

Through June the special exhibition chosen from the Albert Wiggin Collection at the Boston Public Library will consist of prints by Arthur Briscoe.

These etchings provide a variation that is welcome and diverting. Mr. Briscoe specializes on the theme of ships, ships at anchor and being rigged and manned. The artist is himself a mariner, and his pictures are made from knowledge. This is not in any sense objective recording, for he apparently has been lashed by storms, soaked on flooded decks, has lent a hand to every kind of job demanded of a seasoned seafarer. There is meaning in every stroke, fervor in each turn of the etcher's needle. The sea heaves, the skies darken, the ship rolls. Mr. Briscoe describes the sailors working hard and together. It is truly a captivating description of the excitements and hazards of "Iron Men and Wooden Ships."

Born in Birkenhead in 1873, Arthur Briscoe sailed around the world as a young man. He served in the last war, after which he bought himself a boat, "Golden Vanity." Many of the sights he saw and typical moments in seafaring life are carefully described by him. The prints at the Public Library show how well he adapted his technique to the special job undertaken. From his fellow countryman, James McBey, he learned the etching process. He understands aquaforte intimately and he uses it to his own purpose intelligently and feelingly. The line is substantial, pliant, liquid, tense, as the occasion demands. It manages to convey shape, movement, atmosphere with dramatic force and realistic definition. There is skillful placing of figures in the odd and uncomfortable postures sometimes required of the weather-worn, sea-loving mariners as they perform their chores.

Arthur Briscoe's etchings are interesting to a landlubber. They make him long to get to sea. Among the etchings that hold attention at the library are "Flooded Decks" which shows sailors struggling against a rough sea, "Snugging Down," "The Wheel," with a young sailor navigating stormy waters, "Stowing the Mainsail," "Clewlines and Buntlines," "Securing the Boats," "The Heaving Line," "Make Fast," "Manning the Pumps," "Hove To," and "The Shipwright."

* * *

Mrs. Aiken's Pictures

Oils and water colors by Mrs. Mary Hoover Aiken are on exhibition at the Robert C. Vose Galleries.

Mrs. Aiken has been exhibiting in Boston for several years. Her pictures seem to keep reaching out for novelty. The present display carries on the venture, and reveals again a disposition to yield to a momentary caprice; it may be painting from an old photograph, it may be an interest in Mexican santos, or religious pictures, it may be a figurehead. There are moments of surrealistic reflectiveness in the darksome shadows of twilight; there are sprightly recordings that depict a mood, or express a happy response.

Her three studies entitled "View from the Ritz Carlton" are entertaining. But they, like other compositions, are captivating memoranda. Mrs Aiken's recording in this abbreviated way finds her at her best. The most distinguished utterance is with the initial stroke of the brush. The process of refinement, perfecting and recasting does not suit her temperament. Subjects such as personal portraits that require considerable detail indication become somewhat set and stylized.

Among the pictures at Vose's that mark this painter's talent are "Silver Spangled Hamburg Chick," and "Herring Run," a rather surprising treatment in color and texture when compared with its neighbors, "Conrad, 1892," and "Quivet Neck."

D. A.

© Loew's

Lana Turner and Pamela Blake

In "Slightly Dangerous," continuing for a second week at the State and Orpheum.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Five of a Kind.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—LeMar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox—Chicago White Sox Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt; News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orch.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd; News.
8:30 p. m.—"The Busy Mr. Bingle"; Sk.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Treasure Hour of Song.
10:00 p. m.—Paul Sullivan; News.
10:15 p. m.—Shep Fields' Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—John Thompson, news.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Carl Ravazza's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orchestra; songs.

Mexican Symphony

The Symphony Orchestra of Mexico, under the direction of Carlos Chavez, opens its 1943 season in the Palace of Fine Arts, Mexico City, on Friday evening, June 4. There will be a 14-weeks subscription series on Fridays and Sundays, a popular-priced series, and a festival of contemporary music during October. Plans are also under way for a tour through Mexico and the South of the United States.

Eugene Goossens, of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, and Sir Thomas Beecham will appear as guest conductors in the weeks of July 11 and July 18.

Christian Science Program
For Friday, June 4

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Fritz Lang's 'Dr. Mabuse' On the Screen

"The Last Will of Dr. Mabuse," a French production with English titles, masterfully directed by Fritz Lang, had its first New England showing Wednesday at the Fine Arts Theater. So far as the general theatergoer is concerned it may be considered strictly as a mystery film. It is powerful on that score as a study of two insane criminal mentalities who live only to destroy property and terrorize humanity. One of them explains that his object is so to exhaust the people of the world that they will turn in relief to a new order.

The presenter of the film points out the parallel of this objective with that of the Nazis, and calls attention to the fact that members of the gang of criminals in the story, tools of the master criminal, utter Nazi slogans. How much weight this thesis adds to the entertainment value of the picture must remain for playgoers to discover for themselves.

On the credit side, certainly, are the evidences throughout the film of Lang's great abilities as a director. On the debit side of the picture, for many theatergoers, will be its claim that it is exhibiting effects of hypnotism and "transmigration of souls."

The chief parts are played by capable French actors, including Jim Gérald as a genial but efficient detective, Thomy Bourdelle as the custodian of an asylum, Rudolph Klein-Rogge, René Forté, Monique Rolland, Maurice Maillot, Raymond Cordy, Karl Mixner, Ginette Gaubert, and Danielle Mendaille.

Stock for New York

A stock company is to appear at the Windsor Theater, New York, under the management of Lucia Victor. Rodney Hale is to stage the productions. Each will run for a fortnight, starting June 9, with "The Milky Way," the cast for which will include Joey Fay, Lila Lee, Helen Gillette, Stanley Phillips, Max Leavitt, Lewis Charles, Bert Jeter, Marshall Reid, and Jerry Sylvon.

At the Pops Tonight

"Pomp and Circumstance," March ..... Elgar
Overture to "Zampa" ..... Hérold
Minuet for Strings ..... Bolzoni
Polovetsian Dances from "Prince Igor" ..... Borodin
Suite from "Rodeo" ..... Copland
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"Mlle. Modiste," Selection ..... Herbert
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango ..... Gade
"Semper Paratus," U. S. Coast Guard Song ..... van Boskerck
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Screen News

The world première of the film version of Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" is announced to take place at the Rivoli Theater in New York on Wednesday evening, July 14. The film is said to run for almost three hours. Gary Cooper and Ingrid Bergman head a cast of 100 players in speaking roles. Among them are Akim Tamiroff, Katina Paxinou, Joseph Calleia, Vladimir Sokoloff, Maikhail Rasumny, and Edward Ciannelli. Dudley Nichols wrote the screen play, and Sam wood produced and directed the film.

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Paramount is to do a film called "The Time Is Now," dealing with returning soldiers, with Susan Hayward and James Brown in the leads.

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Metro is to make a film of "Sons and Soldiers," which it financed as a play in New York recently.

Smeterlin, Oct. 31

Jan Smeterlin, Polish pianist, returns to Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon, Oct. 31. Boston will be the first of 25 cities of the United States to hear Smeterlin next season.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of Long Ago. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter: Macdonald Hastings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Irish Half-Hour. GSC, 9.58 Meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Continental Serenade. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Lucas-Pritchard

Lenore Thomas, Harry Ellerbe, and Adrienne Marden

In the production of "Junior Miss" now at the Colonial

Security Talk By Wagner On Radio Tonight

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York speaks tonight on "Security Taxation and Postwar Planning," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

America's Town Meeting of the Air continues its discussions of postwar problems, presenting "Can Private Industry Provide Jobs for Our Fighting Men?" Speakers are William Benton, Vice-President of the University of Chicago; Norman Thomas, Socialist Leader; Robert Guinther, attorney, and Emil Mazey, labor leader, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Marjorie Lawrence, soprano, appears in the first of a series of four weekly concerts, accompanied by the Columbia Concert Orchestra under the direction of Howard Barlow. Miss Lawrence will sing Brunnhilde's Supplication to Wotan from Wagner's "Walküre" and "Il est doux, il est bon" from Massenet's "Hérodiade," CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

For the concluding program of the present season, Treasure Hour of Song presents Licia Albanese, soprano, and Francesco Valentino, baritone, singing the duet from Verdi's "La Traviata." Alfedo Antonini conducts the orchestra, playing Rebikov's "Dance of the Clowns" and Offenbach's "La Vie Parisienne," MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Music of the New World will be devoted to Canadian music and will include music based on French Canadian folk songs; music by contemporary composers and music written for the radio. Jean Beaudet, conductor and supervisor of Music for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, will conduct the orchestra, assisted by the La Cantoria Choir, directed by Victor Brault, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

The United States Treasury Department presents a "Four Freedoms War Bond Show" tonight, featuring talks by Robert E. Sherwood, Charles F. Kettering, Harold Butler and others, Harry Sosnick's Orchestra, a male chorus, soloists, Kate Smith and Ted Collins, m.c. During the program Henry J. Taylor will interview George Hicks in England, BLUE-WHDH, 10:30 p.m.

Mary Astor, Charles Ruggles, and Mischa Auer are stars of a new variety program. Lud Gluskin conducts the chorus and orchestra and Carlos Ramirez is soloist, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Tito Guizar, tenor, Billie Burke, Pat Harrington and Frankie Hyers are guests on Stage Door Canteen, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 289 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven — Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25m), 15.35mc (19m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 2 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8:15 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:45 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Tuesdays, 8:30 a. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket — First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WFCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon; second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursday, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Friday, June 4
12 noon WMEX 1510kc.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"The Merry Widow," operetta. Starring Kitty Carlisle, Wilbur Evans. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Early to Bed," new musical comedy presented by Richard Kollmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

The Barn Playhouse—"Goodbye Again," by Allan Scott, George Haight. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenberg. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Exeter—"Reveille With Beverly," Ann Miller. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "The Desperadoes." Randolph Scott. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 12:50, 3:55, 6:35, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"The Last Will of Dr. Mabuse." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Hammond—"Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea, Herbert Marshall. 2:25, 5:55, 9:20. "Three Girls About Town," Janet Blair, Joan Blondell. 1, 4:25, 7:55.

Keith Memorial—"White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 9:30 a. m., 12:04, 2:38, 5:12, 7:46, 10:20. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Frances Langford, Leon Errol. 11:01 a. m., 1:38, 4:09, 6:43, 9:17.

Metropolitan—"Mr. Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:35. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.

Majestic—"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland. 11:55 a. m., 4:15, 8.

Modern—"The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 7:05, 10:25. "Harrigan's Kids," Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 11 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7, 9:45. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Forever and a Day," Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino, Ray Milland, Herbert Marshall, Merle Oberon, Charles Laughton. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Scollay—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater: — "The Flag Speaks," "Rear Gunner," "Haiti—Land of Dark Majesty," "Trout," "U. S. Army Band," "Unusual Occupations," "El Brendel Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 9:55. "Harrigan's Kids," Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Telepix—"Churchill and England," "Trout in the Chilean Sierras," "Ozzie Nelson," "Religion in India," "Pete Smith," "World-Wide News Digest," Color cartoons. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"I Escaped From Gestapo." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. "False Faces," 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 3:50, 6:30, 9:05.

Uptown—"Desert Victory." 2:40, 5:25, 8:10. "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 1:10, 3:55, 6:40, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:35, 9:15. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll. 9:10 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 1:48, 7:45.

Allston: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Shadow of the Sage," Three Mesquiteers. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Air Force," John Garfield. "How's About It," Andrew Sisters.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "The Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy. **Coolidge Corner**: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary B. Hughes. 1:30, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 8.

Evelyn Venable. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

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CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 8.

Harvard: "We Are the Marines," "Three Hearts for Julia," Melvyn Douglas, Ann Sothern. 2, 8.

University: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 1:35, 4:35, 8:15. "Quiet Please," George Sanders. 3:25, 6:45, 10.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Silver Skates," Patricia Morrison, Kenny Baker. "The Living Ghost," James Dunn, J. Woodbury.

Codman Square: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 3:15, 9:10. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 7:50.

Park: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 1:53, 4:59, 8:05. "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 3:03, 6:09, 9:15.

Mystic: "Clancy Street Boys," "East Side Kids. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 3:25, 8:30.

Maplewood: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 3:27, 9:12. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 1:52, 7:37.

Orpheum: "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright. 1:55, 7, 9:50. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 3:15, 8:25.

Strand: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 7, 9:35. "Desert Victory." 2:25, 8:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Ahern. "Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy.

Fellsway: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Quiet, Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee, Lee Tracy.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Hard Way," Joan Leslie, Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Hard Way," Joan Leslie, Ido Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Crystall Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, E. Landi. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "My Son the Hero," Patsy Kelly. "Night for Crime," G. Farrell, L. Talbot. 2, 8.

Strand: "Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Claire Trevor. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts.

Strand: "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor.

Capitol: "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 2:07, 7:52. "Keeper of the Flame," Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy. 3:19, 9:04.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Night Plane From Chungking," Ellen Drew.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Alan Jones. "Time to Kill," L. Nolan.

Coolidge: "China Girl," George Montgomery. "I Married a Witch," Frederic March, Veronica Lake.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. 2:15, 7:45 daily. Continuous Sundays from 5 p. m.

WAVERLY—Strand: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "How's About It," Andrews Sisters.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Mug Town." Dead End Kids.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 3:30, 7:50.

Today's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS

3:00 Across the Caribbean
3:15 News Service
3:30 You Know Answer?
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents
4:00 Your Home Front Reporter; News
4:15 Women on Home Fr't
4:45 B. Eliott: Song Shop
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies
5:15 Date Book: Follies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies
5:45 Home Fires Burning
6:00 News commenta
6:15 War Correspondents
6:30 J. B. Kennedy. News
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"
7:15 Harry James's Or...
7:30 "Easy Aces": comedy
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama
8:00 Kate Smith Speaks
8:15 American Stories
8:30 "Honeymoon Hill"
8:45 Bachelor's Children
9:00 "What's the Date?"
9:15 Second Husband
9:30 "Bright Horizons"
9:45 "Aunt Jenny"
10:00 Kate Smith Speaks
10:15 "Big Sister": sketch
10:30 "Helen Trent"
10:45 "Our Gal Sunday"
11:00 "Life Beautiful"
11:15 "Ma Perkins"
11:30 "Vic and Sade": sk.
11:45 "The Goldbergs"
12:00 Serial drama
12:15 Serial drama
12:30 "We Love and Learn"
12:45 "Pepper Young": sk.
1:00 Club Fiesta
1:15 News Service
1:30 Do You Know Answ'r
1:45 Uncle Sam Presents
2:00 Serial drama
2:15 Serial drama
2:30 "We Love and Learn"
2:45 "Pepper Young": sk.
3:00 Club Fiesta
3:15 News Service
3:30 Do You Know Answ'r
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents
4:00 Your Home Front Reporter; News
4:15 "Those With Us"...
4:30 Garden Almanac
4:45 Garden Almanac
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies
5:15 Date Book: Follies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies
5:45 Home Fires Burning
6:00 News comments
6:15 "Today at Duncans'
6:30 Wall Cassell's Songs
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"
7:15 "Our Secret Weapon"
7:30 "Easy Aces": comedy
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama
8:00 Kate Smith Show: songs; band; com.
8:30 "Adventures of the Thin Man": News
9:00 Playhouse; M. Martin, 'Gay Divorcee'
9:30 "That Brewster Boy": com. serial
10:00 "Caravan": Bob Hope; Jerry Colonna; com.; songs; or.
10:45 News; World War II
11:00 News; Cecil Brown.
11:15 Rideout: Orch
11:30 Broadway Bandbox: Frank Sinatra; Or.

WHDH-850kc-BLUE

Morton Downey, songs
Treasury Star Parade
Air Express Music
Ted Malone: Book talk
Air Express Music
Newscast
Air Express Music
Terry O'Toole, songs
Terry O'Toole, songs
Terry O'Toole, songs
Dick Tracy: sketch
"Jack Armstrong": sk.
"Captain Midnight"
Sports; Music Interlude
Newscast
Air Express Music
Terry O'Toole, songs
Terry O'Toole, songs
Dick Tracy: sketch
"Jack Armstrong": sk.
"Captain Midnight"
Sportscast: Music
News Highlights
Bing Crosby Recordings.
Musical program
Victor Borge: Orchestra
Anthony Bruno's Orch.
"The Lone Ranger": western drama
Earl Goodwin, news
"Parker Family": drama
"Waves of Melody"
WAVE's Program
"Gang Busters": sketch.
"Gang Busters": sketch.
Horace Heidt's Orch.
Orchestra: Narration
John Gunther, news
Gracie Fields, songs
World's Most Honored Music
Bill Bardo's Orchestra
Harry Owen's Orchestra
Fishermen's Program
Stars in Revue

WBZ-1030kc-NBC

News; Musical Clock
"Dress Parade"; Band
News Service
Reveille Roundup
Musical Toast
Musical Toast
News Service
Herb Lewis & Melodeers
Breakfast Club
Breakfast Club
Breakfast Club
Breakfast Club
Isabel Manning Hewson
Musical Highlights
Fishermen's Program
Fishermen's Program
Breakfast Music: Inter.
Breakfast Music: Inter.
Lily Carthew Interviews.
"Poll of Hits"
Newscast
Bond Wagon Quiz
National Farm and Home Hour: talks; music
Washington Commentary
Edward MacHugh, hymns
Sunny Days: musicale
Fishermen's Program
Voice of the Army: drama
Mystery Chef: food facts
Studio orchestra
Studio orchestra
Morton Downey, songs
Waltz Time
Air Express Music
Ted Malone: Book Ends
Air Express Music
Newscast
Air Express Music
Terry O'Toole, songs
Terry O'Toole, songs
Dick Tracy: sketch
"Jack Armstrong": sk.
"Captain Midnight"
News: Sports Reporter
Kay Ivers: Melodeers
Music: Chet Gaylord
Lowell Thomas
Victor Borge: Orchestra
Anthony Bruno's Orch.
"The Lone Ranger": western drama
Earl Goodwin, news
"Parker Family": drama
"Waves of Melody"
WAVE's Program
"Gang Busters": sketch.
"Gang Busters": sketch.
Horace Heidt's Orch.
Orchestra: Narration
John Gunther, news
Gracie Fields, songs
World's Most Honored Music
News: Baseball scores
Harry Owen's Orchestra
Fishermen's Program
Stars in Revue

WNAC-1260kc-MBS

"Marv Marlin": sketch
"Ma Perkins": sketch
"Pepper Young's Family"
"Right to Happiness"
"Backstage Wife": sketch
Stella Dallas: sketch
"Lorenzo Jones": sketch
"Young Widder Brown"
"When a Girl Marries"
"Portia Faces Life"
"Just Plain Bill": sketch
"Front Page Farrell": sk.
News: Sports Reporter
"Yankee Yarns"
Music for Moderns: s'ngs
Lowell Thomas
"Marv Marlin": sketch
"Ma Perkins": sketch
"Pepper Young's Family"
"Right to Happiness"
"Backstage Wife"
"Stella Dallas": sketch
"Lorenzo Jones": sketch
"Young Widder Brown"
"When a Girl Marries"
"Portia Faces Life"
"Just Plain Bill"
"Front Page Farrell"
News: Sports Reporter
Kay Ivers: Melodeers
Music: Chet Gaylord
"Today's News"; drama; guest speakers; orch.
News: Baseball scores
What Can I Do?: drama
Imogene Wolcott: food
Military Band; News
Lora Lawton: sketch
"The O'Neills": drama
"Helpmate": drama
"A Woman of America"
"Road of Life": sketch
"Vic and Sade": sketch
"Snow Village": sketch
"David Harum": sketch
News: Hum and Strum
Music at Noon
Marjorie Mills, women's program
News: Agricultural News
"Aunt Jenny": sketch
"Big Sister": sketch
News Service
News: Sports Reporter
Newscast
Studio orchestra
Studio orchestra
Fred Waring's Orchestra
J. W. Vandercook, news
The Answer Man: quiz
John Barry, comments
Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; F. Black's Or.
"Hit Parade"; Mark Warnow's Or.; soloists
Gabriel Heatter, news
News Service
Sports; Interviews
"Today's News"; drama;

No Added 'Gas' To Compensate For Coupon Cut

Formal instructions were sent today to all Massachusetts war price rationing boards to reject all applications for additional gasoline rations to make up for mileage allowances lost because of the cut from 3 to 2½ gallons in the value of B and C coupons.

Lawrence J. Bresnahan State Office of Price Administration Director, warned that it is not possible to divide a supply of gasoline which does not exist. His edict against additional gasoline allowances applies even to war workers and so-called hardship cases.

"You will have many requests," Mr. Bresnahan in his letter to the boards said, "from individuals working in defense plants who claim insufficient mileage due to the cut. During this critical emergency we cannot divide up a commodity which does not exist. Individual workers making the aforesaid claim will have to accept the cut, double up the use of their vehicles further, or board temporarily nearer the plant in which they are working."

With B and C gasoline ration coupons now worth only 2½ instead of 3 gallons each, Mr. Bresnahan announced that when the time comes to renew them, the renewals will be based on "the same tables as formerly." This means that B and C motorists will uniformly receive at least a one sixth cut in their rations—rations presumably cut to bare necessity already.

New TT Classification

Meanwhile, OPA disclosed that its first move to abolish the "black market" trading in T coupons will be the invalidating of all present T coupons on July 26. After that date, new coupons will be issued designated TT, but only after conformity with stringent regulations of the Office of Defense Transportation.

The TT rations, it was announced, will be worth only 44 per cent as much gallonage as the former T rations. It is expected that the new coupons will be issued some time before July 10 but will not become valid until July 26.

M. Reed Colgan, District Manager of the ODT in Boston, and Mr. Bresnahan issued a joint statement today affirming their belief that "the new coupons will break the 'black market.'"

Cabs Get 78 Miles a Day

At a meeting last night, 200 members of the City of Boston Cab Association charged that the reduction in gasoline rations was working a definite hardship on taxi drivers, often allowing them only enough to keep in operation until about 2 p. m. Frank Sawyer, President of the Association and also President of the Checker Cab Company, said he had been informed by Homer Johnson, Director of the Division of Local Transport in ODT, that arrangements are now being made to allot enough gasoline to each cab to permit 78 miles of travel a day.

OPA officials in Springfield, Worcester, and Foxboro began action today on alleged violations over last week end of the pleasure-driving ban. Suspected violators at Springfield numbered 1,242. Hearings were scheduled at Worcester to examine 30 cases. A Foxboro gasoline dealer was deprived of the right to deal in gasoline for two months, because it was found he had sold gasoline without coupons and had accepted any kind of coupons from his customers, enabling a "black market" situation to flourish.

Richards Replies to Critics

At Washington Senator Charles W. Tobey, (R) of New Hampshire, criticized severely OPA's refusal to cut pleasure driving in other areas of the country than the East Coast.

In a letter to John R. Richards, head of the gasoline rationing branch of OPA, Senator Tobey declared his belief that to ration gasoline in other parts of the country would relieve the drought in the East, which was impairing the war effort.

Mr. Richards replied that "we can think of no more unjustifiable step than the imposition of such restrictions in areas where they are not necessary, for outside the eastern shortage area further restrictions on the consumption of gasoline are not necessary at this time.

"It must be remembered," he said, "that the curtailment of consumption elsewhere would in no way alleviate a shortage in the East so long as that shortage is due to inadequate transportation facilities. No area has been or will be deliberately cut and no transportation capacity will be deliberately wasted. This office will continue to distribute the available supply as equitably and generously as possible. We wish it were possible to assure you that a more generous program would soon be put into effect. Unfortunately, the difficulties of overland transportation and the rising demands of war preclude such an assurance."

How N. E. Senators Voted on 'Pay-Go'

New England Vote in Congress

The roll-call vote of New England Senators in Congress on the compromise pay-as-you-go income tax measure passed by the Senate yesterday in concurrence with the House was:

Yeas

Lodge and Walsh of Massachusetts; Danaher and Maloney of Connecticut; Brewster and White of Maine; Tobey of New Hampshire; Gerry of Rhode Island; Aiken and Austin of Vermont.

Not Voting

Bridges of New Hampshire.

Not Voting

But Announced as Opposed — Green of Rhode Island.

Halifax and Family Visit Boston

By a Staff Photographer

British Ambassador, Wife, and Son

Viscount Halifax, the Viscountess and their son, Lieut. Hon. Richard Frederick Wood made a brief visit to the Hub City today en route to Washington. They have been making a tour of New England. Left to right, Sir Anthony George, British Consul General at Boston, Viscount Halifax, Lieutenant Wood, and Viscountess Halifax.

Halifax Lauds U. S. Output In Boston Visit

Nearing completion of a New England good-will tour, Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, today arrived by plane at the Commonwealth Airport, expressing high praise for United States war production.

Accompanied by Viscountess Halifax, his son, Lieut. the Hon. Richard Frederick Wood, and Col. Angus McDonnell, cousin, the British Ambassador had already visited Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. Tonight the Halifax party moves on to Providence, R. I.

On his flight from Portland, Maine, to Boston, the British Ambassador was also accompanied by Sir Anthony George, British Consul General in Boston, and T. F. Tyrrell, Vice-Consul. At the airport they were met by Boyd B. Tollington, Acting British Consul General in Boston, and Samuel J. Solomoon, President of Northeast Airlines.

Asked what he thought of the war production plants he has visited, Lord Halifax asserted:

"I have only one regret—that I did not have Hitler by one hand and Tojo by the other hand and say, 'Look, see.'"

Questioned about the success of the anti-submarine campaign, the Ambassador said:

"Notice that the First Lord of the Admiralty announced that we killed more subs in May than Hitler put out. May was a good killing month. If we can catch more subs than he's putting out, we'll be all right."

He added that the United Nations' motto should be "Keep 'em fighting—in the air, on land and on the sea."

Soon after arriving in Boston the Halifax party left for the Dover home of Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall, where a private luncheon was held.

Plans called for an afternoon at the Saltonstall home. The Governor placed a horse at the disposal of the Ambassador so that he might ride about the Dover countryside.

Tonight the Ambassador and his party will leave for Providence. Tomorrow morning they will breakfast with Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island at the Biltmore Hotel, later visiting the State House and the United States Naval Air Station at Quonset Point, where a number of British aviators are in training. Tomorrow afternoon they will board a plane for Washington, according to the announced schedule.

Coal Delivery Restriction Denied

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—No orders have been issued controlling delivery of coal in the hands of retailers, Secretary Ickes' Office of Solid Fuels Administration said today, although there have been reports in Massachusetts of dealers declining to let customers have more than a 10-day supply.

Officials said that northeastern anthracite dealers were asked during the period of heavy demand last winter to take steps to assure that each customer's current needs would be met, even if it meant holding back from those already having safe margins on hand.

Nothing has been said to these dealers recently, they asserted, remarking that some dealers may have thought this week's order freezing coal in process of railroad movement applied to coal in dealers' hands.

The freeze of coal in transit, ordered to permit diversion of supplies to those with most pressing needs, particularly war plants, forbade railroads to deliver consignees more than enough to give them a 10-day supply of bituminous or a five-day supply of anthracite.

The Solid Fuels Office estimated that the freeze had "caught" about 3,000,000 or 3,500,000 tons of coal which could be diverted. That is equivalent to roughly two-and-a-half days' production at the pre-strike rate.

Maine Joins in Answering Call for Wood for War Uses

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 3—The Maine State Highway Department has joined in the effort to get as much wood as possible out of the Pine Tree State's forest reaches for war uses.

Lucius D. Barrows, Chief Engineer of the Department, announced last week that virtually the only new road building now going on was a novel type, federally financed road over which hardwood may be hauled from the forests.

Two projects are already under way, roughly built roads suitable only for trucks, in Talmadge and Highland plantations, and plans are under way to extend the Brownville-Millinocket highway. The State Department is simply handling the work for the U. S. Public Roads Administration which provides the funds, Mr. Barrows said. He added that "we arrange for the labor," which is no little problem in these days when the normal, expansive program of Maine road building would be impossible even if war-vital materials should become available.

Otherwise there is little road building in Maine, the only projects being access roads to vital defense plants and military installations, 10 of which will be completed this summer. Even the tarring program will be at a minimum, with the number of crews reduced from 25 to 20, and the amount of material available a big question. But the crews are still the greatest problem, and the department is anxious to devote as many men as it can obtain to the war-necessary woods roads.

Maine has already contributed millions of feet of hardwood to the war effort, most of it going into the framework of wooden craft being constructed at numerous small shipyards along the coast. Reviving an industry which thrived in the last century when giant timbers could be sluiced down from the ridges directly to the banks of the rivers, the builders now have to go way back in the woods to find the type of logs they need.

Every available stand has either been stripped or carefully combed with an eye for preserving young growth. An example of the conservation policy has taken place within a stone's throw of the State Capitol. Ganeston Park, which rises high behind the State House, has yielded hundreds of towering oaks, taken out judiciously to preserve the rich growth and foliage which provide one of Augusta's finest scenic assets. This park has been preserved as near as possible in its natural state by its owner, W. H. Gannett, publisher, but he gave way to the urgency of war and allowed the biggest trees to go with the understanding that the area would not be scarred beyond restoration.

Maine lumber is being used in many other vital ways, soft wood for packing boxes, pulp for the expanding field of fibrous and synthetic products, as well as paper, and the products of its wood-working plants for the accessories of war as well as for the vital tools of farming.

Farmers last week received an appeal from Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, informing them that if all farmers in the country's 27 pulp producing States would devote three extra days in 1943 to cutting pulpwood, "we could overcome the threatened 2,500,000 cord shortage with wood to spare." Local selective service boards have been instructed to include "pulpwood cutting" with the vocations of forestry, logging and lumbering listed as essential activities for which draft deferment may be considered.

Farm Production

Maine farmers, who saw their labor costs boosted 30 per cent, and the costs of seed, feeds and fertilizers increased from 10 to 20 per cent, were given an encouraging report last week by Charles M. White, chief of the State Agricultural Department Marketing Division. He said gross income of Maine farmers was $15,500,000 more in 1942 than in the previous year as the result of planting 20,000 more acres than the previous year.

Milk production, where dairy labor costs gave the farmers their "greatest handicap in maintaining volume," was nearly 5,000,000 pounds below the previous year's output," Mr. White said. But he added that with milk, butter and cream products included, cash income was 15 per cent over 1941.

The number of sheep and hogs on Maine farms increased sharply, as did poultry enterprises, while dairymen took so heartily to the program of bringing in western breeding cattle that Commissioner of Agriculture Carl R. Smith said Maine may develop into a major beef cattle-raising area.

This Pig Yielded Chiefly a Squeal

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 3 (AP)—This little pig went "wee wee wee" all the way to the railroad yards, and from there, nobody knows where, most of all, Charles Cheyne who had a $15 interest in him.

Mr. Cheyne purchased what might serve for dinner next fall from a livestock dealer and brought his prize home. Everything was fine until a strange dog appeared on the Cheyne front lawn.

Then before you could say "this little pig went to market," the porker was off down the street with the dog not far behind. The search ended in the railroad yards but no pig could be found.

So, Mr. Cheyne reported the matter to police and recounted his red ration coupons.

Women Jurors Bill Referred To Next Legislature by House

State House Roundup

Women will continue ineligible for jury service in Massachusetts for at least another two years as the result of action today by the House which returned a women jurors bill to the next General Court by a 116 to 83 roll call vote.

After the bill had weathered three adverse committee reports in previous House sessions, the Lower Branch members exhibited their usual flare for flowery oratory on this measure as they rejected the bill. Before throwing out the legislation they had amended it to render it practically unworkable.

Nursery Schools

The House passed to be engrossed a bill authorizing cities and towns to organize nursery schols for children of working mothers. Prior to this action, the House beat off a move to kill the measure.

Airport Fund Urged

Immediate expansion of the Commonwealth Airport at East Boston in order that Boston may keep pace with the tremendous rise in commercial aviation expected after the war was urged at a State House hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Dudley H. Dorr, Chairman of the Aviation Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said a contemplated bond issue of $4,750,000 was a logical step in a sound program of enlargement for the State-operated air field.

Declaring that the Commonwealth Airport is "now at the parting of the ways," Representative Dana T. Gallup (R) of Cambridge, told the Committee that if its present condition is continued "it is bound to be relegated to a type that is practically useless after the war."

Thomas M. Joyce, representing the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations endorsed the airport expansion program but suggested approval of the bond issue for a specific plan instead of giving carte blanche to the Department of Public Works.

Representative Henry L. Shattuck (R) of Boston proposed an amendment banning expansion unless the Federal government defrayed half the cost. He suggested that the field might have possible limitations in view of talk of five-mile runways and asked if consideration had been given to an inland airport where expansion would be practically unlimited.

Bureaucracy Criticized

The Massachusetts Legislature's Committee on Agriculture, in a letter to New England Governors and Congressmen, has blamed "planning bureaucracy" for the plight of New England producers of dairy products, poultry and pork who, the Committee said, are faced with a serious shortage of feed for their stock.

Interim Budget

The Legislature had before it today a supplemental budget of $1,892,862.98 for the seven months interim which ends June 30.

"For the most part the items submitted represent comparatively minor adjustments in the financial operations of the departments for this period," Governor Saltonstall said in his message accompanying the appropriation bill.

One of the largest items in the message was $900,000 for increased aid to dependent children. Many of the items, the Governor said, were due to the conversion of heating plants of many State institutions from oil to coal burners.

Cocoanut Grove Bill

A bill defining "places of assembly" and regulating means of entrance and egress, the first of the new laws drafted as a result of the Cocoanut Grove disaster was in the House today after engrossment in the Senate yesterday.

Measure Outlawing 'Work Permits' Is Signed by Governor Saltonstall

"Work permits" or other abnormal union fees are knocked out by a law just signed by Governor Saltonstall.

The bill, originally introduced at the instance of Executive Councillor Clarence A. Barnes, was rewritten with the help of Thomas E. Wilkinson, acting Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

The question of work permits was thrust upon public notice during the building of Camp Edwards when the carpenters' union issued a great number of such permits to non-union men, charging a substantial fee for the right to employment.

"No labor union or person acting in its behalf shall require any person as a condition of securing or continuing employment to pay any fee or assessment other than such initiation fees, dues and assessments as are by the constitution and bylaws of such union chargeable upon members thereof. Any union or person violating any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100."

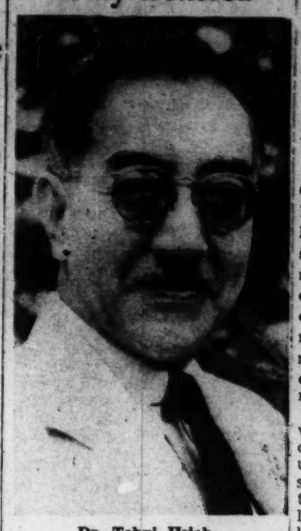
"We told the committee having the bill in charge that we were as much opposed to racketeering as anybody," Mr. Wilkinson said today.

"We said we would agree to the bill if drafted to accomplish the purpose for which it was allegedly designed. I was glad to help in the redrafting. As far as the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor is concerned, we see no ill effects for the trade union movement that its enactment is likely to produce.

"The Barnes bill was too broad. It would not have fulfilled its purpose and might have nullified many closed-shop contracts held by labor unions.

"It does not seem likely that the conditions under which the work permits were issued will ever again recur."

Newly Honored



Dr. Tehyi Hsieh

Boston Chinese, who recently was honored by the National College of Canada and the Canadian Institute of Therapeutics.

Dr. Hsieh Honored With Degree From Canadian Institute

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, prominent Boston Chinese, has been honored by the Dominion of Canada. Recently he was awarded the honorary degree of L. H. D. by the Canadian Institute of Therapeutics at Winnipeg, and made a Fellow of the National College of Canada at Toronto.

Last week Dr. Hsieh also became the only Chinese to enjoy honorary membership in the British Empire Club of Providence, R. I.

Inasmuch as Boston has no Chinese consulate, the 7,000 Chinese in the city look upon Dr. Hsieh as their informal consul and spokesman. He is a Methodist and a prominent Mason. Few people have done as much as he to cement good relations between China and the United States, according to Dr. Earl L. James, president of the National College of Canada, who commended him on his acceptance into the College. "He has done much in Canada," said Dr. James, "to foster and stimulate better relations between his own country and the wide world. It is men of his type of which the world today stands in greatest need."

Robert E. Foy

Robert E. Foy, who passed on yesterday, was president of the Quincy Co-operative Bank and had served for 16 years as a member of that community's School Committee. A native of England, he came to this country as a child, and, after attending grammar school, went into the grocery business, later founding and heading the Quincy concern which bears his name.

Mr. Foy was also a director of the Quincy Trust Company, charter member and past president of the Quincy Rotary Club, and a former Park Commissioner.

Boston Milk Drivers Balk At Delivery Cut

Contending that thousands of Greater Boston families—particularly those in crowded areas of the North and West Ends—will be severely penalized by the abolishment of Sunday wholesale deliveries of milk, under an amended order of the Office of Price Administration, representatives of the milk wagon drivers' union have entered a strong protest against the ruling.

Not only will large families, which buy their milk at a cent a quart less, at corner groceries be unfavorably affected by a reduced supply, they declare, but actually there will be increased use of gasoline and rubber to care for deliveries—the very thing which the Office of Defense Transportation is seeking to reduce.

On the other hand, the ODT is firm in declaring that the gasoline situation is extremely critical, that "this is not the time for a discussion of the right or wrong of an emergency order, and that, taking the 17 eastern 'emergency' states as a whole, the required economies will be effected by the amended order. Gasoline is a precious commodity, and just as important, right now, as milk in winning this war," the ODT declares.

The amendment in question prohibits wholesale delivery of milk on Sundays. The milk wagon drivers, represented by Joseph P. Lane, Business Representative; Mathew A. Dunn, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mathew J. Maloney, Business Agent, of the Milk Wagon Drivers', Creamery Workers', Chauffeurs' and Helpers Union, Local 380, American Federation of Labor, declare that it is physically impossible to make double deliveries on Saturday.

This would be necessary, they say, in order to care for the supply of milk necessary to take care of store requirements for the week end. They argue further that—if it were possible, which it is not—double milk deliveries on Saturdays would mean double collections of empty bottles on Mondays. This, they declare, would mean four trips in three days instead of three trips as normally.

Apparently, for the duration of the gasoline emergency, at least, those who have been buying their milk supplies at the grocery stores—at a saving of a cent a quart over the delivered prices—will find week-end supplies greatly curtailed by this new amendment to the ODT's order.

Bigelow to Speak

Burton Bigelow of New York, nationally known sales management authority, is to speak on "Thirteen Mistakes to Avoid in Postwar Sales Planning" at a meeting of the Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Parker House tomorrow noon. Mr. Bigelow was keynote speaker at the last two New England Sales Management Conferences conducted by the Chamber in Boston.

"When Long Distance lines are extra busy I'll ask your help"

WHEN A STREET or a road is crowded, you can see it. But you can't see when the Long Distance lines are crowded.

So the operator will tell you when the circuit you want is extra busy. Then she will ask you to limit your Long Distance call to not more than five minutes.

That will help others to get their calls through, too.

Of course, there won't be congestion every time you call, but when there is we know you'll be glad to co-operate.

Thanks for all your help so far. War needs the wires more and more every day.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Mediterranean Action Stepped Up

Continued from Page 1

have been given up by the Japanese near their Ichang base, from which they launched their ill-fated offensive last week.

One of the most gratifying aspects of the Japanese defeat in China is the continued optimistic note in Chinese dispatches and comments. Apparently the gloom that had enveloped China over the failure of the Allies to open offensive action in the Far East has lifted completely.

In the South Pacific, a compilation shows that United States bombers dropped 156 tons of explosives on Japanese bases in New Guinea in a week of attacks. And not a single Japanese plane challenged them.

Mediterranean:

Pantelleria Again Under Allied Fire

News that Allied naval units again had attacked shore installations on Pantelleria and that Flying Fortresses had returned to the assault on the island was contained in an announcement made by the Italian High Command. The Italians claimed that one of the attacking planes was shot into the sea by antiaircraft guns.

At Allied Headquarters in North Africa it was announced that Allied destroyers sank two Axis merchant vessels and an escorting torpedo boat and drove an enemy destroyer ashore burning on the night of June 1 in an attack on a convoy off Cape Spartivento, Italy.

"Our force suffered no casualties or damage," said a communiqué issued from the Headquarters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief.

One of the sunken merchant vessels blew up after being set afire by the destroyers' guns, the bulletin said. Among the attacking force was one vessel of the Royal Greek Navy.

Meantime, United States warplanes swept over Pantelleria almost at will, blowing up one building in the port area and damaging others, and shot up radio installations and bivouacked troops in Southern Sardinia.

Marauders, Lightnings, and Warhawks maintained the air offensive against Mussolini's fortified rock 45 miles east of the tip of Cap Bon Peninsula.

Warhawks made the attack on Southern Sardinia and San Antioco, off its southwest coast.

The operations were carried out without loss of any of the Allied planes, the announcement said.

Gibraltar:

Fleet of Transports Heads for Africa

Dispatches reaching Madrid from La Linea said that Gibraltar has been virtually cleared of Allied shipping.

Seventy merchantmen, including troop transports and tankers, passed through the Strait of Gibraltar from the Atlantic en route to North Africa at dawn of June 2, these advices said, while another convoy of 60 freighters, 6 tankers and 1 hospital ship left Gibraltar Harbor for the Mediterranean and North African ports.

No aricraft carriers or battleships, the dispatches said, now guard the Rock. The harbor is more deserted than at any time during recent months, with scarcely a score of freighters, of which four are under repair, at anchor there, it was reported.

Air Attack Termed Wedge of Invasion

By the Associated Press

London, June 3

Allied air power has begun the invasion of Europe on a schedule planned months ago and "the next phase will be the final phase—land, sea, and air power combined," Brig. Gen. Daniel Noce, recently appointed United States staff officer in the European theater, said last night in a radiocast.

"Here in this theater," he said, "the invasion offensive has been under way for some time. In this combined operation, we are leading off quite obviously with air weapons. Each step of everything that has happened and is happening was planned months ago. . . .

"The next phase will be the final phase—land, sea, and air power combined. There will be complete unity of our arms and our Allies and the end will be unconditional surrender."

Invasion:

Heavy Allied Losses Forecast by Nazis

German Army experts, taking a long and careful look at the "chances of Anglo-American invasion of Europe," acknowledged that such landings might be carried out successfully, but only at heavy cost to the invaders.

A Berlin broadcast discussion of two invasion articles in the German Army organ Die Wehrmacht, recorded by the Associated Press, declared transport difficulties were the greatest Allied invasion problem, but added:

"An Anglo-American expeditionary force might, perhaps, succeed in crossing the Mediterranean and landing somewhere in Southern Europe, but it would not have the slightest chance in battle against the Axis continental armies with their millions of well-trained and well-equipped troops."

The Nazi writer also admitted that invaders "might perhaps succeed in obtaining a foothold at some points on the Norwegian coast for some time" but declared that "for such an event preparations have been made for prompt and effective countermeasures."

"It cannot be denied, of course," the broadcast said, "that the Anglo-American occupation of Tunisia created a new situation in the Mediterranean.

"It would be foolish to ignore the fact that the Anglo-Americans now are in a position to use the bases in Tunisia for offensive operations against Europe.

"Anglo-American troop and warmaterial concentrations in the Southern Mediterranean can be prevented by the Axis forces only to a certain extent."

The broadcast suggested that Allied forces striking northward across the Mediterranean would face transport difficulties similar to those that made "the Axis occupation of Tunisia an extremely risky action," ignoring the obvious advantage that strong British fleet units and growing air strength would give the Allied attackers.

Along the Norwegian coast, Berlin said, German air reconnaissance is maintaining a constant patrol and any "invasion fleet would be attacked a long time before it reached the coast."

Fortifications along that coast were called "hardly less strong than those on the French Channel and Atlantic coasts," the broadcast declared.

Apparently striving to frighten the Italians into a last-ditch fight, an Italian military spokesman declared in a broadcast from Rome that "our fate will be terrible and atrocious should we lose this war."

"Nobody will be spared," he said.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, went on to allege that Allied air raids were "cold-blooded mass murder of our unarmed civilian population."

"Enemies of Italy are promising peace and leniency in exchange for dishonor, shame, and slavery," the spokesman said. "They are playing to the tune of making a distinction between the Italian people and the Fascist Regime. This is sheer unscrupulous propaganda and no Italian will be such a fool as to believe it."

Russia:

123 German Planes Lost in Kursk Raid

The Nazi air fleet of about 500 planes which attacked the Russian base at Kursk represented the largest single mass the Germans have concentrated in any sector for months and their reported losses of 123 planes marked one of the biggest single day's bags in any theater of aerial war.

A Moscow broadcast said 93 of the raiders were brought down by Soviet pilots in air duels and that antiaircraft guns shot down 30 more, after some planes got through to the City "and haphazardly dropped bombs which inflicted material damage and casualties."

The Russians said they lost 30 planes and declared the tally of Nazi victims was incomplete.

A Soviet communiqué as recorded by the London Soviet radio monitor said 37 German planes were shot down in the Kuban Valley northeast of Novorossisk on June 2. Land action was minor except on the Kalinin front, where 2,000 Germans were killed in a two-day battle after a thrust that temporarily dented Russian defenses, the war bulletin said.

It also announced that three towns were taken by the Russians in fighting around Sevsk, 80 miles northwest of Kursk.

Kursk was recaptured by the Russians in their winter offensive last Feb. 8, along with Belgorod, 80 miles south. Its capture preceded the winning of Kharkov, 120 miles south. When the Germans surged back into the Donets Valley in mid-March, they were unable to regain Kursk, although they took Kharkov and Belgorod and fanned down the curve of the Donets River to the southeast.

The area is a key to the swaying battle for the Ukraine and the Donets Basin. From it the Germans launched last summer the drive that carried to Stalingrad.

Both sides have huge forces marshaled in the region and the strength of the sky forces was held here to be a matching of power in an effort to gain air supremacy before any far-reaching land battle begins.

The Russians, still held off at Smolensk, battered that railway junction from the air and also hit rail stations and ammunition dumps at Karachev and Krasny Bor, it was announced.

Elsewhere on the aerial front, Russian dispatches said, 25 German planes were shot down in attempted raids on Leningrad, while the Pravda correspondent reported "thousands of flights take place daily" in the Kuban Valley area.

Continent:

German Transport Blasted by RAF

Squadrons of Spitfires, Typhoons and Mustangs slashed at German transport by daylight, the British Air Ministry said in London, shooting up 11 locomotives and 10 barges, destroying one armed trawler and damaging three more in sweeps over Northern France and off the Dutch coast.

Five planes were reported missing.

Britain's heavy bombers again were inactive, but Capt. Sir Harold H. Balfour, Undersecretary of State for Air, disclosed that in May the RAF had cascaded about 12,500 tons of bombs on Germany, an increase of 1,500 tons over April.

China:

Japanese Driven From Two Towns

Chinese troops, continuing to advance on the Yangtze front in Central China, have recaptured the town of Changyang, 12 miles south of the Japanese base at Ichang, and also occupied the Yangtze port of Chihkiang, 35 miles below Ichang, an Army spokesman announced in Chungking.

Japanese troops are being driven back toward the south bank of the river on the whole upper Yangtze front, the spokesman added.

He said the Japanese had used altogether about 100,000 troops in the battle and that they had suffered about 30,000 casualties.

A communiqué from the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell announced that 10 counter-offensive blows were struck by the United States 14th Air Force May 30 and 31 in support of the Chinese Army in the Lake Tungting area.

B-24 Liberator bombers were credited with destruction of 20 Japanese fighter planes and probable destruction of five others during bombardment of Ichang airfields. Chinese fighter pilots, led by Lieut. Col. John Alison of Gainesville, Fla., destroyed three Zeros and probably wrecked three others.

At least five enemy planes were destroyed on the ground, a Japanese gunboat was set afire, 4 river boats were sunk or burned, and 4 locomotives were knocked out. In addition, numerous casualties were inflicted on Japanese troops.

Two American planes were lost and several others were damaged.

Recapture of Changyang would represent an advance of about 20 miles for the Chinese troops since they regained Yuyangkwan on May 29.

The occupation of Chihkiang, the spokesman said, menaced Japanese communications with Ichang. Japanese positions south of the Yangtze now form an arc extending from a point less than 15 miles west of Ichang to Lihsien in Hunan Province.

The Chinese announced that they had regained three towns above Lihsien and said the retreating Japanese in this area had been surrounded and many had been wiped out.

The military spokesman said that an important factor in the Chinese successes was the "collaboration of the Chinese and American Air Forces, which have accomplished very much."

The joint air forces, he declared, have subjected the enemy to very heavy attacks and have won complete control of the air.

The Chinese forces also received considerable help from puppet Chinese troops which the Japanese tried to employ, but from which full information was obtained concerning the enemy's strength, the spokesman asserted.

South Pacific:

Japanese Bases Blasted in 6 Raids

Renewed aerial activity in the South Pacific with American bombers founding Japanese positions on Bougainville was reported by the Navy in a communiqué which told also of bombing raids on Kiska in the Aleutians and a continued wiping out of small enemy groups on Attu.

In six raids within a week, 156 tons of bombs have been dropped by Liberators and Flying Fortresses on Japanese air bases at Wewak and Lae, New Guinea.

The sixth raid on June 2 was made by mixed formations of the big, four-engined bombers against four airdromes in the Wewak sector on New Guinea's northeast coast, 325 miles northwest of Lae. It was Wewak's third raid in a week's period during which 56 tons of bombs have rocked it. The raiders started fires among parked aircraft on the airdromes of But, Dagua, Boram, and Wewak and destroyed ammunition dumps.

As in the other two raids on Wewak and the three in which 100 tons were dropped on Lae, not a single Japanese plane rose in opposition. The Wewak raiders went through heavy antiaircraft fire but all got back safely, a communiqué from Allied headquarters in Australia reported.

Interlude Aboard a Transport

Associated Press

Nurses 'Dance' on the Upper Deck

Aboard a transport that is headed overseas, American Army nurses indulge in calisthenics. This group does a jumping-jack routine before an audience of United States soldiers. The nurses wear life preservers. In the background are life rafts.

Vuillemin Heads French Air Group

By the Associated Press

New York, June 3

The Free French press and information service here issued a statement today saying Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, former commander of the French Air Force, offered his services to Gen. Charles de Gaulle and had been appointed commander of the bombing group "Bretagne," now operating from Tunisian bases, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Prisoners:

17,083 Americans In Hands of Axis

The Axis now holds at least 17,083 American soldiers captive, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, reported, and 11,307 of them are in the hands of the Japanese.

These figures are incomplete, he said, including only those whose names have been reported through the International Red Cross. On this basis, Germany holds 3,312 prisoners and Italy 2,464.

Mr. Stimson, in a press conference at which he also mentioned that the virtually completed conquest of Attu puts American forces "in striking distance of Japanese territory," said that food packages are being sent regularly to prisoners in Germany and Italy but the Japanese have not yet agreed to such an arrangement.

Asked for elaboration on his hint of future operations from the Western Aleutians against the Kurile Islands of Japan less than 800 miles away, Mr. Stimson smiled and said "It's a pretty long distance."

The climax of the Attu fighting, he said, came on May 28 and 29. On the first day, Army troops seized several positions overlooking Chichagof Harbor, but on the morning of the second day the Japanese counterattacked savagely, penetrating the forward American lines and getting as far as the advance regimental command post. However, reserves were thrown in and the last effort of enemy forces was repulsed.

President Maps Action To Solve Coal Problem

Continued from Page 1

ers' support such military action would provoke, not decrease, difficulties, labor experts believe.

Appeal to Miners

That leaves the avenue still open of breaking the strike by direct appeals to the miners. Mr. Roosevelt's first appeal brought quick action by Mr. Lewis, who did not let their loyalty come to the test. He called off the walkout first.

Events indicate Mr. Roosevelt is moving toward a second appeal to the miners.

To strengthen his hand, the conference with his "Little Labor Cabinet" is being held.

Present at the conference are: William Green, President of the A. F. of L.; Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O.; Julius Emspak, Secretary-Treasurer, C. I. O. Electrical Workers Union; R. J. Thomas, President of the C. I. O. United Auto Workers; George Meany, Secretary of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Roosevelt was unable to reach George Whitney and Daniel Tobin, two other important leaders of organized labor.

Seeks to Isolate Lewis

Mr. Roosevelt obviously seeks to isolate Mr. Lewis before appealing to the miners rank-and-file for a back-to-work movement. He would be aided greatly in this if he can get united labor backing for his move.

To get this, the President can point out that the miners' strike threatens to bring down retaliation upon the head of all labor, and cite the drastic antistrike bill which is pending in the House. Some of the provisions of this measure, as they now stand, are so drastic that Mr. Roosevelt probably would veto it in any case.

The Administration's attitude was revealed plainly in a letter yesterday from Wayne L. Morse, Compliance Officer of the NWLB, charging that at each step in the procedure of the case "there has been a direct repudiation of the no-strike, no-lockout agreement" and that the fundamental issue in the case "involving the supremacy of law is perfectly clear and must be met by the Government."

President Roosevelt called an emergency conference last night on the crisis, attended by Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes, James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization and eight members of the War Labor Board.

Setback for Lewis

It was stated that Mr. Roosevelt had supported the Board's order that the strikers must return to work before wage or other concessions could be granted to them, or before continuance of collective bargaining.

Obviously disconcerted by this move, Mr. Lewis issued a statement charging the NWLB was seeking to prolong the strike, and threatening to have the law on it, under the Wagner Act.

It was under these curious circumstances that the coal operators met with Mr. Lewis to continue discussions this morning.

Edward R. Burke, speaking for the Southern operators, and Charles O'Neill, for Northern opeartors, both declared there would "not be any discussion of the issues" until the NWLB orders a resumption.

What the basis was for any discussions at all thereby became a mystery.

However, Mr. Burke told reporters, "We are meeting to keep the Conference alive," and at luncheon recess, Mr. Lewis remarked, "I haven't said a word," while Mr. Burke said it had been "just a talk-fest and that there was no discussion of wage-hour issues or of any plans to stop the strike."

If Mr. Roosevelt makes a new appeal to the miners, ultimate decision will rest on them. Some signs were thought discernible today of restiveness over the continued wartime strike.

Mr. Lewis might attempt to repeat his feat of calling off the walkout, just prior to the President's talk, as he did at first.

This would presumably result in a new "truce," and avoid the issue of a direct tug-of-war between his own popularity and that of the President with the miners.

Despite reports to the contrary, it is not believed in informed circles that the strike is so far greatly holding back war production. One plant, the American Window Glass Company at Pittsburgh, making glass for airplanes and other war industries, is reported to have closed down for lack of coal, and cases will multiply from now on. But an interval of about a week could elapse, it is believed, with no major harm, though each hour would bring nearer the dangerous period.

The Smith-Connally antistrike bill has three major provisions which cause strong opposition from Army, Navy, the Labor Department, and other Government agencies.

Despite this, however, the House showed its anger toward the coal situation by voting 211 to 163 to consider the bill immediately.

The three provisions are:

1. A clause providing for secret strike ballots supervised by the Secretary of Labor.

It is argued against the provision that this would seem to mean labor's no-strike pledge had been canceled by the Government, and strike procedure authorized. Despite all charges to the contrary, the weight of evidence, down to the coal strike, is that this pledge has been beneficial and, generally, successful.

2. A clause requiring a 30-day "cooling-off period" before strikes. The same objection is raised.

3. A clause authorizing Government seizure of struck plants.

Peyrouton-Giraud-de Gaulle Letters Untimely for Unity

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 3—The long-delayed but finally successful attempt to form a properly constituted governing body for all liberated France here followed an exchange of mistimed public correspondence which furnished the United States and Great Britain with a distorted picture of the dramatic resignation of Marcel Peyrouton, Giraudist Governor General of Algeria.

However, persons with a sense of the far-reaching importance attaching to successful French union at this time considered the issues too serious for the incident to be allowed to affect them adversely.

Today M. Peyrouton continued provisionally with his gubernatorial duties as General Giraud asked him to do and did not hand them over to the Secretary General of Algiers as General de Gaulle ordered him to do.

Critics of General de Gaulle observed in regard to this comment that even if M. Peyrouton did not know an Executive Committee had not yet been formed, General de Gaulle certainly did. They say, therefore, he should have recognized this was not properly within his province to accept the resignation of somebody else's Governor General, order him to transfer his duties, and consider himself mobilized for military service in the Middle East.

Some de Gaullists themselves were grieved because they felt the incident showed their leader in the light of an opportunist eager to take to himself power which does not belong to him now and will not so belong personally once an Executive Committee is formed.

A remark frequently made today was that General de Gaulle's soaring stock here had inevitably taken a sudden dive. Another point of view was that voiced by Dernières Nouvelles — that the timing and method of M. Peyrouton's resignation should not be given exaggerated importance.

Whatever the Governor-General intended to do he certainly succeeded in touching off a heap of latent combustibles.

Last night both Harold MacMillan, British Resident Minister here, and Robert D. Murphy, President Roosevelt's representative at Allied Force Headquarters with the status of Minister, avowed their optimism that the desired result would be achieved. They emphasized that all they had done in regard to this matter was to help Frenchmen whenever they could.

"If we should have failed on this occasion," said Mr. MacMillan, "we shall try again until success is achieved."

They described this morning's meeting of Frenchmen as marking what they believed would be the first step toward rebirth of the French nation after an ordeal that explains the great, difficult and multiple misunderstandings which have arisen since France was defeated by the Germans.

Today General Giraud wanted to get on with discussions, but General de Gaulle had a full program of engagements, including a courtesy call on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. This call lasted about 10 minutes, was entirely free from political discussion, and was described as being a most cordial affair.

Mr. MacMillan declared that the position of the Executive Committee which the French were working to form was no worse and no better than it was at the conclusion of preliminary discussions on May 31. He spoke of initial disagreement as understandable, and to be fully expected. "It is better to have arguments now," he said, "than to have civil war in France later."

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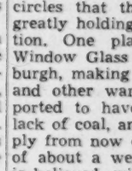
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Power Plants Of Italy Open To Air Attack

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The reported Allied air attack on a dam east of Sassari in Northwestern Sardinia directs public attention to some of the vulnerable power stations and dams in the Apennine Peninsula and the Italian islands.

In view of a possible invasion of Sicily, the Sila Dam in Calabria assumes special importance, since its destruction might paralyze the only two railway lines running towards Sicily. The Tirso Dam in Sardinia is equally important, as its installations constitute that island's most vital source of power supply. Further to the north, on the mainland itself, is Terni in the Apennines. With Terni smashed, Allied strategy would drive a most powerful wedge between Northern and Southern Italy.

Finally, there is the Val d'Aosta Dam, not far from the Swiss border. Its loss, some writers contend, would imperil the industrial setup of Northern Italy.

Still, the hydroelectric power system of Italy is so widely ramified that extremely heavy assaults would be required to make a really effective breach in the Italian "white coal" industry.

Hydroelectric Growth

At the end of 1941, Italy had 1,171 hydroelectric power plants with installations of 5,307,000 kilowatts, 132 thermoelectric plants with 92,600 kilowatts installed and 5 geothermic stations with installations of 70,300 kilowatts, altogether 1,358 power plants with 6,298,000 kilowatts. The steady growth of Italy's hydroelectric industry may be gleaned from the fact that in 1930 all installations amounted to merely 3,800,000 kilowatts. The importance of hydroelectric industry in Italy is demonstrated by the fact that out of the 100 largest industrial establishments 30 are hydroelectric concerns.

The current hydroelectric construction period reportedly envisages completion of 44 plants with a production capacity of 2,860,000,000 kilowatt-hours. Official Italian estimates maintained that 23 of these stations, producing 1,027,000,000 kilowatt-hours, would be completed before Dec. 31, 1942. And Fascist experts took great pride in adding that all this should be regarded merely as a first step on the way towards complete utilization of all available hydroelectric energies throughout the country. The latter were estimated to be as high as 57,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours. In this connection, it is interesting to note that conservative German estimates, made about 10 years ago, mentioned a possible maximum production of 30,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

However, at the end of 1942 it became apparent that shortages of urgently required materials would lead to a complete breakdown of the entire program. Therefore, distribution of electric energy had to be rationed. The increasing part played by foreign current imports could be seen, for instance, from a report of the Società Elettrica Cisalpina in Milan. The Cisalpina, which forms part of the Italian Edison group, announced that increased expenses for foreign electric energy and other factors had raised general costs from 139,400,000 to 155,200,000 lire during the period of March, 1941-March, 1942.

Water for Irrigation

Most foreign appraisals of Italy's hydroelectric supply system fail to take into account its ultimate connection with the utilization of water for irrigation purposes.

The energy production plan for the Tiber Valley in Central Italy, for instance, envisages irrigation of large agricultural areas. An important feature of these irrigation projects is the regulation of Lake Garda, Lago Maggiore, and Lake Como. Fascist sources maintained last year that all these projects would be completed before the end of 1943. Yet it seems doubtful, in view of Italy's present desperate situation, that regulation of the three lakes has made progress in recent months.

Destruction of Italy's hydroelectric power system thus not only would paralyze the country's industries but also would expose the agricultural sector to a grave peril. This is of the greatest importance in a country where in 1936 more than 47 per cent of all gainfully employed persons were occupied in agriculture.

But it is not only the Northern Italian plain with its great natural reservoirs of Lakes Maggiore, Como, and Garda, but especially in Southern Italy where destruction of dams would create havoc. There the artificial lake plays a most vital role, not only in providing electric energy but also in eliminating the disadvantages of uncontrolled water power.

Storage Lakes

With most of the rainfall occurring during the winter instead of during the summer, when vegetation is in need of water, it is obvious that soil and water, the two main factors of plant life, are not simultaneously active.

Moreover, the rains do not fall uniformly on the soil, but due to Italy's special orography, they occur with much greater intensity along the Apennine axis. With the cold slopes of the mountains acting as condensers on the vapors rising along the steep western and eastern walls of the Apennines, most of the vapors change to water at a great height. The water, therefore, rushes down the Apennine slopes with extreme violence, making the lowland marshy and destroying the arable land.

For this reason, Italy is much richer in hydraulic energy than other more humid but more level regions with more equal rain distribution.

Therefore, construction of artificial lakes at the outlets of the high mountain valleys is of vital importance to all agricultural purposes in Southern Italy.

Limps Home Safely

Associated Press from United States Navy

Incident of Battle in Aleutians

A Chance-Vought Kingfisher which was hit in the port wing by Japanese anti-aircraft fire on a flight over Chichagof Harbor in the fighting on Attu, is hoisted aboard a ship. Hole in the wing did not stop the plane.

Democracy of French Regime at Stake

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 3—The most significant issue underlying the current efforts of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud to reach an agreement in Algiers is whether the Executive Committee being set up there will be genuinely democratic in its conception.

That is the fundamental meaning behind the confusion over the resignation of Marcel Peyrouton. As a leading article in the London newspaper France points out today, General de Gaulle accepted M. Peyrouton's resignation on his own personal responsibility and acted without consulting either General Giraud or other members of the committee.

General Giraud on the other hand indicated by his reply to M. Peyrouton that the matter was one for the committee to settle when it had been set up.

Opposing Conceptions

This brings forward once again the question of the strongly personal conception of power which several times seems to have been apparent on the part of General de Gaulle.

As France says of the talks in Algiers: "The conflict is between two opposing conceptions of central power—on one hand collective responsibility and authority to be exercised by the Executive Committee, as General Giraud made clear in his letter to General de Gaulle on April 27; on the other hand General de Gaulle seems to insist as before on personal authority."

Impartial observers in London who have followed the French situation from the first, recognize that General Giraud also has on occasion shown signs of this same tendency toward personal authority.

Political or Military?

On the whole, however, the general opinion seems to be that General Giraud's authoritarianism was that of a soldier accustomed to command and to military discipline, whereas many observers, both French and British, who have had close contacts with General de Gaulle, questioned whether his concept of personal power isn't political rather than purely military.

Anxiety felt here over the situation in Algiers—which has only been partially dispelled by news that the meetings of General Giraud, General de Gaulle, and other members of the Committee are to be resumed today—has been increased by reports from an apparently well-informed source that General de Gaulle is demanding that General Giraud and his delegates agree to press American and British military authorities in North Africa for the removal of what are regarded by General de Gaulle as limitations of French sovereignty.

This refers to certain essential military arrangements made between Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark and Admiral Darlan at the time of the Allied landings.

Differences Expected

In some circles here the question is asked whether this is indicative of a desire on General de Gaulle's part to modify the existing unified command set up in North Africa.

His statement made shortly after his arrival at Algiers that the French "were fighting for themselves alone" seems to support this interpretation to some extent. But Fighting French headquarters here have issued a correction, affirming that General de Gaulle was misinterpreted in this respect.

The general feeling in London is that despite initial difficulties, an agreement will be reached at Algiers, but that it would be optimistic to expect everything to go with perfect smoothness, even after the Executive Committee is finally constituted.

Beveridge Defends Social Plan 'For Those Who Cannot Work'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Answering critics of his comprehensive social-security program who have implied it was "a device for enabling the British people to celebrate victory by retiring from work forever," Sir William Beveridge, British economist, characterized such criticism as "ludicrous misconception" at a luncheon sponsored by Neighborhood Health Development, Inc., and other health and welfare organizations at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today.

The plan, Sir William told the luncheon meeting, held in honor of him and Lady Beveridge, is concerned with insuring incomes when for any reason people cannot work —"unless that is done, want does not get abolished," he said. Assurance of the indispensable income during interruption of earnings from whatever cause is accompanied in the plan by measures to reduce interruptions to a minimum, he added.

"The aim of the plan is prevention as much as alleviation," he stressed. "So far as unemployment is concerned, prevention is in the main a problem of the organization of industry rather than of the social services, so that measures for this purpose lie in the main outside the report."

Inducement to Work

So far as old-age pensions are concerned, Sir William continued, the plan, in raising the rate of pension if retirement is postponed, is designed to encourage men to stay at work as long as they are able and so to decrease the proportion of idle workers in the community. This is particularly important for Britain in view of the relatively large and growing proportion of older persons in the population, he emphasized.

Sir William stressed that one of the features of the plan's provisions for industrial associations of employers and work people for promotion of safety and rehabilitation, retaining a strong financial inducement to employers in those industries to reduce accidents.

Placing major emphasis on the provisions in this plan for health insurance, Sir William described this as "a general feature of the plan" and as involving "a revolutionary development of existing provisions for health under the National Insurance Act of 1911."

First, he said, the Act, which now applies only to the insured themselves, would be made to cover all citizens, whether employees, self-employed, or not gainfully occupied, irrespective of their income and their dependents.

Services Provided

In respect to the service provided, he continued, medical treatment under the present act is limited to general practitioner service, while the Beveridge plan proposed that each citizen receive whatever medical treatment is required at home or in a hospital, together with all medicines, dental, ophthalmic and surgical appliances, nursing and midwifery services and rehabilitation after accidents.

"It is proposed that part of the costs should be met by allocating to treatment a share of the insurance contributions paid by insured persons and by their employers, if they have employers," he continued. "The rest should come from national and local taxation. There should be no charge at the time of treatment."

Sir William said the cost of "complete health and rehabilitation services" was estimated at about £170,000,000 a year out of a total social security budget, when in full operation, of £860,000,000.

"This estimate," he said, "covering what is now paid doctors in private practice, as well as hospitals and institutions of all kinds, represents about 3 per cent of the estimated national income at the present time. Of the £170,000,000 about one quarter would be provided by contributions of the insured persons.

"This proposal settles only how citizens should pay for medical treatment: they should pay in advance by contributions and taxations when they are earning rather than by meeting doctor's bills and hospital charges when they are ill and cannot be earning."

Sir William declared, however, that his plan does not settle how doctors should be paid or employed or how or by whom hospitals should be organized, holding this was consistent with continuance of private practice for those who wish to do it.

The plan proposes to lift administration of medical treatment out of social insurance to become part of a comprehensive health service supervised not by the Ministry of Social Security responsible for cash benefits, but by the Health Department, he said.

Protestant Churches Aid Russian Relief Drives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Co-operation of Protestant religious organizations in Russian War Relief campaigns will contribute much to post-war friendship between the American and Soviet peoples, the Rev. Dr. Howard Chandler Robbins and the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, co-chairmen of the Religious Committee for Russian War Relief, declared here yesterday

Among the religious groups supporting the Russian relief campaigns are The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., the Northern and Southern Baptist conventions and the Congregational Christian Churches, the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Unitarian Church, the Baptist World Alliance and the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches.

Dr. Robbins and Dr. Coffin stressed that in addition to these organizations hundreds of local and state church groups throughout the country have aided in the war relief drives.

The church groups take part in one or more of the three principal campaigns of the war relief organization, which has its headquarters at 11 East Thirty-fifth Street here, they said. Church organizations participate in:

1. The recently launched "Write to Russia" drive, in which 5,000,000 Americans are urged to write letters of friendship to individual citizens of the Soviet Union. The letters will be forwarded to Russia with relief shipments.

2. A drive for garments to clothe 40,000,000 Russian men, women, and children evacuated from areas seized by the invading Nazis. Each garment bears either a note of friendship from its contributor or a tag carrying the inscription in both English and Russian: "To the brave people of the Soviet Union from the people of the United States of America, via Russian War Relief."

3. Direct financial aid to help Russian War Relief send medical supplies for wounded civilians and soldiers, concentrated milk for Russian war orphans, and seed to replant the scorched earth.

"Numerous letters of thanks addressed to donors who sent messages with their gifts have been received by churchgoers from Russian civilians and Red Army soldiers," announcement said. "In almost every case, the Russians express their hope for close cooperation and friendship after the war."

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Comintern Undermined by 'Supporters'

The following article, the second of two by an authority on Russian affairs throwing new light on Premier Stalin's disbanding of the Communist International, shows how the Comintern's failure to live up to preconceptions of its possibilities have had a cooling-off effect on enthusiasts from different countries.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The inevitable decline and fall of the Comintern was hastened by those of its foreign supporters who undermined its prestige in Soviet eyes.

Most of the Communists and left-wing sympathizers from abroad who visited the Soviet Union had the Daily Worker rose-tinted picture for workers.

When what they found failed to conform to these preconceptions, many proved woodenly incapable of understanding and sympathy for the Soviet state as it actually was—a vast complex of contradictory elements where there was ugliness as well as beauty, a new world in its growing pains that was nevertheless far more vital, interesting and vigorous than their dream utopia. Many fellow travelers, like André Gide, after accepting generous Soviet hospitality in the name of international revolutionary solidarity, promptly turned and bit the hand that fed them.

Political Refugees

A large percentage of the political refugees, revolutionary exiles from fascist countries to whom the Russians gave asylum, also turned out badly. After the Heimwehr had destroyed Austrian labor organizations in the sanguinary putsch of February, 1934, several hundred members of the Social-Democratic Schutzbund defense organization arrived in Moscow.

They were welcomed as heroes. Everything was done for their comfort and happiness. At a time when the Moscow housing situation was desperate, they were given a fine new apartment house. They were provided with jobs suited to their qualifications and received passes to the special shops for foreign technicians.

Despite these privileges and facilities, most of the Austrians soon chafed under Soviet conditions and "felt blue" for the Danube. Blood proved thicker than politics, and fascism or no facism, their native Austria looked greener than Soviet Russia. Singly and in pairs, they began drifting around to the Austrian Legation for passports and re-entry permits. This in Soviet eyes was tantamount to betrayal

Luxury Too Much

There were other political refugees and Comintern functionaries who after precarious lives in the political underground found the comparative luxury and ease they enjoyed in Moscow by virtue of their privileged position altogether too much to their liking. Their revolutionary ardor cooled as they put on weight. They led dissolute parasitic lives. This was not lost on the Russians.

The leaders of the "brother" Communist parties were, with a few exceptions, chiefly remarkable for their incompetence. Paltry men who had joined the revolutionary movement because of personal frustration and the resulting grudge they bore society were vain and quarrelsome. The smaller and more sectarian the party, the fiercer the internal strife. At one time, the microscopic American Communist Party was divided into four factions which were concerned far more with fighting one another than with overthrowing capitalism.

When these generals without armies visited Moscow, they expected social and political equality with their "colleagues," the leaders of the mighty and successful Communist Party of the Soviet Union, men of a totally different caliber.

Some Exceptions

There were some notable exceptions to this mediocrity. Bulgarian Georgi Dmitroff's courageous self-defense in the frame-up Reichstag fire trial will live as one of the finest episodes in the fight against Naziism. But it was also the apex of his career. Ransomed by the Soviets and brought to Moscow as Chairman of the Comintern, he became the shadow of a shadow. The sole reminder the world received of his outward existence was when he appeared on the Lenin Mausoleum in Red Square twice a year during the May 1 and Nov. 7 parades or affixed his signature to Comintern public documents, up to and including the resolution to disband.

Mr. Dmitroff's two Bulgarian co-defendants in the Reichstag trial, Taneff and Popoff, who came with him to Moscow, subsequently were arrested as provocateurs and presumably liquidated. The proportion of spies and saboteurs who wormed their way into the country disguised as revolutionaries was exceedingly high. This applied especially to the German and Polish refugees, and many harrowing tales could be told of their exploits and ultimate discovery.

Popular Novel

There was the left-wing Polish writer Bruno Jassenski who went to the Soviet Union as a political refugee. His novel "Man Changes His Skin," dealing with socialist construction in Central Asia, was extremely popular and was translated into many languages including English.

He later was exposed as an agent of the Polish secret police, whereupon the literary critics who once had praised his work proceeded with keen political hindsight to point out the flaws and inconsistencies that proved the author's true colors. The title itself was said to imply that man merely changes his skin, while remaining unaltered underneath.

The numerically hefty German Communist Party had shown the strength of a broken reed against Naziism, in some cases the Communists even had combined with the Nazis against the Republic. After Hitler took power and outlawed both Communists and Socialists, there was a large influx of German political refugees into the Soviet Union, where they were received with open arms. Many of them later were rounded up as Nazi agents. Soviet efficiency in this respect doubtless prevented much wartime "fifth-column" work.

Complex Pattern

Against this background, well-meaning American liberals, unfamiliar with the strange Eastern European political underworld of spies and saboteurs, should have thought twice before so readily protesting the Soviet execution of Henryk Ehrlich and Victor Alter, the Polish labor leaders whom the Russians charged with subversive activities. They might have recalled, for instance that one of the outstanding leaders of the terrorist wing of the Social Revolutionary Party in Czarist Russia, Azeff, who planned and carried out political assassinations, all the time was a secret agent of the Czarist Ochrana or political police.

In the end, not only the Kremlin leaders, but even the average Russian came to the conclusion that the Comintern was more trouble than it was worth. It had become, as the final resolution states, a tradition which had outlived its usefulness.

But the decline of the Comintern and resurgence of Soviet nationalism by no means imply a return to the Great Russian chauvinism of Czarist times. The Soviet state carries with it some thought of the international—perhaps with Russians in the role of senior partners. However, it is an internationalism that is not in crystallized form. It does not prevent a growing understanding between Russia and the western democracies in the common struggle against the Axis. It is an internationalism that at least recognizes the nation as the unit.

American Power in the Air

Wide World

A Test Flight Over a Peaceful Scene

Winging its way over a home sector this plane is part of the air force which is enabling the United Nations to pound the Axis on all fronts. Seen here is the stubby winged Vega, model PV1, a Navy patrol bomber built by Lockheed.

Nazi One-Front War Means Russia

Continued from Page 1

character of German disposition argues strongly for the German offensive.

A basic strategic consideration bolsters the expectation of such an attack. The Russian front is the only German front where this huge land mass can be used offensively. The northern, western, and southern coasts of Europe are now barriers which Germany can no longer pass outwards. Those are all water frontiers. To advance across water frontiers requires absolute sea and absolute air supremacy at the attacking point. Germany has neither the sea nor air power to break out of Europe on any water frontier.

Therefore the only front on which Germany has the slightest chance to escape "two-front" war is the Russian front. And escape it Hitler must, for otherwise he and Naziism perish. They cannot possibly survive a protraction of a "two-front" war. Hitler's only chance of extricating himself from it is either to crush Russia or to make peace with Russia. Since he has not been able to make peace with Russia, it is obvious that his basic strategic consideration is driving him to the attempt to crush Russia this summer.

The fact that German propaganda has of late been talking about a "defensive" policy for 1943 in itself proves nothing. Stories to this effect have been passed by the German censors in Berlin for export. They can mean anything.

But there are two important changes in the forces at Hitler's disposal, and one general strategic consideration which weighs in the balance against the reasons for thinking that the German drive will take place.

First is the reduction in satellite strength on the Russian front. We know now what Hitler was trying to do earlier this year when he called his satellite leaders to Berchtesgaden one after the other, and what happened. He called them in because they all wanted to bring their armies home from Russia.

And for once a series of Berchtesgaden meetings ended with the "guests" getting the better of it.

A year ago they were maintaining 42 divisions in Russia, today about half as many. Winston Churchill used the figure 28, but there are authoritative reasons for thinking that it is even lower.

Italy had 10 there last year. Every single one has been withdrawn. Hungary had two army corps of about nine divisions in all. Their "second army" has returned to Hungary, with much discussion in their press on the subject, leaving a thin five or perhaps only four. A motley collection of assorted units of Slovaks, Croats, Spaniards, a few fascist Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutch and even handfuls of Danes and Norwegians made up a total of about six divisions last year. This assortment now only amounts to three divisions.

Satellites Weakened

Of all the satellites, only Rumania has maintained anything like its original force in Russia. It had 20 divisions there last year. It still has about 15 despite heavy losses around Stalingrad, although they are reported 15 very thin divisions. The reason lies in the political background. Rumania is the one non-Slav Balkan country and the most anti-Russian of the lot. Incidentally, Rumanian troops fought better than summer than the troops of any other of the satellites.

The second reason is the really phenomenal transformation which has taken place recently in the great Atlantic battle between Allied merchant ships and German submarines. Hitler was counting on his submarines to hold Anglo-American power away from his western gates while he drove into Russia. The submarine was his western "front line of defense."

That line is cracking badly. The curve of new ship construction has gone way up since January. The curve of sinkings has dropped phenomenally in May. Sinkings six months ago were averaging a million tons a month. In March German claims were 851,000 tons, in April 415,000 tons, and in May only 371,000 tons. The Germans seldom underestimate their destruction of our ships. These figures therefore must, if anything, be considered high. New American construction alone passed the million-ton mark in January and has climbed steadily to a record high of 1,782,000 tons in May.

Heavier Toll on U-Boats

At the same time May has seen a sharp rise in the number of submarines sunk. A. V. Alexander, British First Lord of the Admiralty, estimated yesterday that sinkings during the last 12 months exceeded sinkings for the entire earlier period of the war. At the same time it is estimated that the new German construction of submarines has dropped from a rate of 20 units per month to about 14. Thus, while the Allied ship construction curve has crossed the downward curve of losses by a wide margin, the German submarine production curve has at last fallen below the rising curve of submarines destroyed.

Obviously this gain may not be maintained consistently. May was an exceptionally good month for the Allies. But what was done in May must have ominous sounds in Berlin. The submarine was their bulwark against the west. As a barrier it is weakening steadily and being breached. And every breach increases the danger to Hitler's rear. It can have the effect of making the Russian campaign seem all the more urgent. But it also can act as a magnet drawing German divisions back across Europe from east to west.

The third and final reason for thinking that the Russian campaign may be abandoned is the fact that, anomalous as it may sound, Hitler might be better able to regain the initiative by renouncing the first move of the summer campaign season.

Allied Plan Adaptable

Allied plans are undoubtedly heavily predicated on the assumption that Germany will strike in Russia. Allied initiative lies in letting Germany expose its summer campaign hand first, and then taking countermeasures when the German Army is committed to one course of action. If the German Army moves first our plans are flexible and adaptable.

But if Hitler holds back and forces us to choose the opening move, he then acquires the flexibility of choice. Sometimes in a chess game it is a disadvantage to have to move, because there are times when any move exposes a vital spot or weakens a position. That may well be Germany's military position today. It is perfectly conceivable that the summer of 1943 may witness both sides trying to outwait the other.

But the fact remains that the German armies are poised for the Russian drive, even though weaker in satellite support. And in Allied military quarters it is still expected that the drive will come almost any day now. If it does not come by July first, however, those opinions will begin to change.

Baltic Red Fleet Equipped by Allies

By the Associated Press

Moscow, June 3

Reports from the Baltic Red Fleet said increased activity was welcomed by the submarine and mine-sweeping crews, ice-bound through the winter, and that the fleet itself was going to sea with new types of equipment furnished by the Allies.

Quadruple antiaircraft gun batteries are one new feature, it was said. The Red battleship October Revolution is one craft thus equipped. The weapons came without any accompanying instructors, the Soviet sailors assembled the guns, and they now are being effectively used against Nazi raiders, it was reported.

Argentine Papers to Open Drive Against Axis-Controlled News

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 2 (ONA)—A campaign to force the suspension of propaganda activities by Axis-controlled news agencies in the Argentine will be launched at the annual congress of the Federacion Argentina de Periodistas, the Association of Argentine Newspapers, which will be held here in July, the Overseas News Agency has learned.

Argentina is the only country in the Western Hemisphere where the Axis news services are still distributed. The majority of the papers that utilize these services are generally believed to be supported by Axis funds.

The campaign against these agencies is being led by the Press Association of Rosaria, Argentina's second most important city. The Association will introduce for adoption by the Congress the following three-point program:

1. To advise the Argentine papers not yet convinced of the dangerous nature of the Axis news services to discontinue their use immediately.

2. To ask all Argentine papers to denounce publicly all totalitarian propaganda sent them since this propaganda is directed against the principles of the Argentine Constitution.

3. To ask the Argentine Congress for prompt legislative action against the totalitarian press organizations and those co-operating with them, to declare their activities illegal on the grounds that they aim at abolition of freedom of the press and seek to confuse public opinion.

M. Zevallos, President of the Rosario Press Association, said that his organization had adopted this program because of the fact that "pseudo news agencies" continued to carry on totalitarian propaganda despite the denunciation of these activities vy the Argentine "Dies Committee." These agencies, he said, were distributing news, articles, features and photos free of charge to any papers which would use them.

He warned that the Argentine press would be blind to the dangers facing it if it failed to take measures to combat this and draw the attention of the Government and the Argentine public to the menace of continued totalitarian propaganda in the country.

Enlarged Social Security Sought in Wagner Bill

Continued from Page 1

employment offices to aid demoilization.

Federal grants to states in order to help equalize present uneven aid to needy of all kinds.

Pay-roll collections of 6 per cent each from employers and workers, putting them on a 50-50 basis.

Married women workers would be entitled to benefits for 12 weeks in maternity cases.

In a statement covering the bill, Senator Wagner declared it would aid in fighting inflation by making extensive pay-roll deductions now, to be repaid later in Social Security benefits. This amounts to a huge forced savings program.

Likewise, in the postwar world, the bill, Senator Wagner pointed out, sets up public employment offices over the nation, and gives unemployment insurance to soldiers and war workers alike in the transition period that will come with demobilization.

Major Hazards Covered

"It covers broadly the major economic hazards of average people throughout their lifetime—loss of income in time of unemployment, sickness, temporary and permanent disability and old age," he stated.

The bill puts into concrete detail the broad recommendations made earlier by the National Resources Planning Board and the Social Security Board, going further than the latter, however, by including health insurance.

Support for the bill may come from future pressure groups of returned soldiers, for it extends all phases of insurance protection to the armed forces on return to civilian life, whether or not they were covered or have accumulated benefit rights in previous years.

Thus, in effect, Senator Wagner would not offer discharged soldiers the $60 and carfare home" that was given after World War I, but would instead put the demobilized army under the Federal Social Security System, with paid-up contributions.

Unemployment Period

The proposed unemployment allowance would last from 26 to 52 weeks, with a maximum of $30 a week, depending on size of family.

Old-age benefits would range from $20 for a single person up to $120 a month maximum under some family conditions. With additional contributions from individual states, the ultimate amount to the indigent aged might approach some of the Townsend plan recommendations.

Senator Wagner declared the far-reaching program would "strengthen free enterprise" by helping to meet the postwar demobilization crisis.

The Senator contrasted his program with the famous "Beveridge Report," noting certain similarities, but also four main differences due to different American conditions:

1. While the Beveridge Plan puts more than half the cost on the Treasury in the first year of operation, the Wagner program is met out of 50-50 contributions of workers and employers, save only for Treasury payments to cover insurance rights of war veterans.

2. While the Beveridge Plan provides standard, uniform minimum payments for all, with variations only as to sex and number of dependents, the Wagner plan "follows the traditional American system," the Senator explained, of following class distinctions, namely "gearing both contributions and benefits to past wages as well as dependents" to which it automatically adjusts itself.

3. While the Beveridge Plan would offer a minimum income for life, the Wagner program "puts definite limits on the duration of insurance benefits, benefits for unemployment, temporary disability and sickness."

4. The Wagner bill is less comprehensive than the Beveridge Plan. Major items omitted are workmens' compensation, grants on marriage and birth of children, children's allowance, dental care and home medicines.

Particular attention is certain to be given here to the health insurance of the Wagner bill.

Health Insurance

Senator Wagner would divert approximately one quarter of the total funds to this phase, amounting to $2,000,000,000.

Health insurance would be given to every insured worker, with wife and family.

Under the arrangement the individual would be entitled to selection of physician, among those who had voluntarily agreed to come under the system. Senator Wagner argues this would retain freedom of choice.

Doctors would be free to enter or stay out of the system, and those who entered would be allowed to select patients.

Insured hospital care, under the plan, would be 30 days, although this might be increased depending on the financial experience. Various limitations are put on the proposed medical care expenses.

"There is no plan here," Senator Wagner said, "such as that lately considered in Britain, for a system of socialized medicine, with all doctors required to be salaried employees of the Government. Unlike this British proposal, my bill assures complete freedom of choice of doctor and hospital by the patient, and freedom of medical practice and types of remuneration for the doctor and the hospital. No doctor is forced into the insurance system or forced on a salary status."

Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., hailed the Wagner bill, declaring:

"The immediate postwar period will involve tremendous changes and much uncertainty and perhaps terrific unemployment. To lay aside reserves now for use then is to practice as a nation the old American custom of saving for a rainy day. Both the individual and the nation will thus be cushioned against economic collapse.

"Labor is willing to pay its fair share of the increased amounts required for greater benefits. The C. I. O. would prefer, however, that the program be supported in large part by levies on swollen incomes and fortunes."

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Yarnell Bars Soviet Bases In Allied Raids on Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—Use of Russian bases for a United Nations air attack on Japan was described today as impractical by Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, retired, former Asiatic Naval Commander, who used this fact to bolster a plea for more American aid to China.

Admiral Yarnell testified specifically in favor of repeal of the Chinese exclusion clauses of American immigration laws, now under consideration by the House Immigration Committee.

Declaring that attack on Tokyo must come from China-based planes, Admiral Yarnell explained, "Russian bases cannot be relied on since these would probably be occupied by Japanese troops soon after war between Japan and Russia began."

Use of Russian bases, he said, is ruled out by the proximity of the "exposed position of the Vladivostok area" and the "powerful Japanese Army in Manchuria."

Admiral Yarnell told the House Committee that repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act would strengthen the Allied cause as much as dissolution of the Comintern in Soviet Russia.

He said there is "grave possibility" that the nationalist government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek may collapse unless effective aid is given at the earliest possible moment, and described repeal of the American Exclusion Act as "one way to strengthen the determination of the Chinese Government and people to fight on." He placed repeal of the Exclusion Act as even more important than the recent British and American annulment of extraterritoriality in China.

China, he declared, should be made equal in every respect with the other three Allied nations in the conduct of war and in the post-war settlement. If China falls, he warned, it will be many years before it can re-establish the democratic principles contained in the ancient philosophy.

Admiral Yarnell was the last of a series of witnesses who have appeared before the Committee for and against repeal. Chairman Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York said the Committee would meet next Monday to decide whether to report out a repeal bill. The Committee may approve either of two bills before it, or may write one of its own. He predicted that if the measure gets through his Committee successfully it will have clear sailing through Congress.

Oregon Baptist Parley Votes to Sever Ties With Federal Council of Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Declaring itself "out of sympathy with the program and doctrinal implications of the teachings sponsored by the Council," the Oregon Baptist State Convention at its recent annual session in Salem, Ore., formally voted to "sever any and all connections" with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

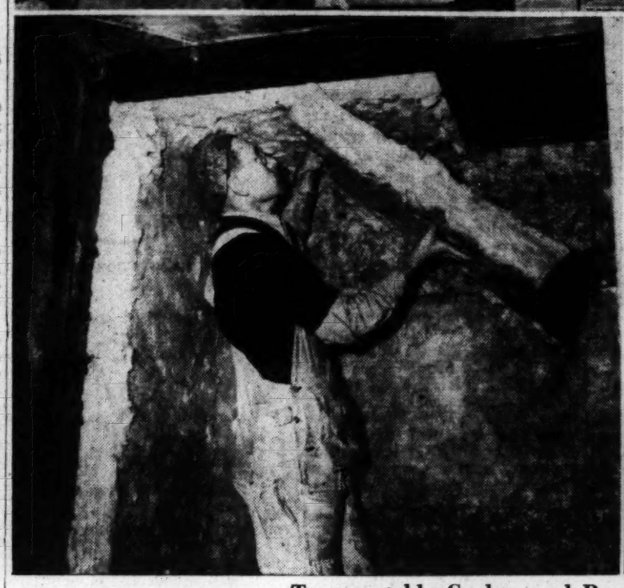
Only two votes were cast against the motion.

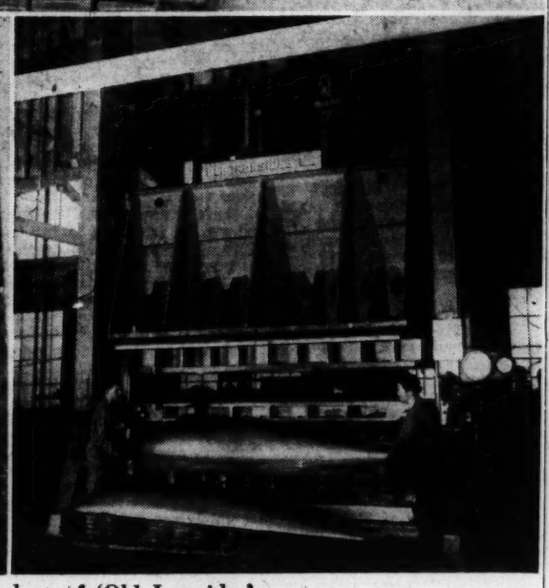
The Oregon Convention also voted to recommend to the Northern Baptist Convention that the Federal Council be removed from the denominational budget and that the matter of supporting the interdenominational agency be left to individual Baptist churches. It was explained on the convention floor that under the present method, individual churches are forced to contribute to the Federal Council whether they desire to do so or not because the Northern Baptist Convention pays dues to the Council from general funds received from local churches.

The Oregon Baptist Convention unanimously adopted a resolution calling for prohibition of the manufacture, sale and transportation of alcoholic beverages for the "duration" and also asked the Federal Government to relax the blockade of Europe sufficiently to permit "12,000,000 starving children" of occupied countries to be fed by American nations.

The latter two resolutions were almost the same as those approved a few days earlier by the Oregon Congregational Conference in session in Portland. Congregationalists urged the enactment of Federal legislation which would "effectively curb the production and sale of liquor" on the grounds that the liquor traffic is "a major cause of loss of man hours in industry and of decreased effectiveness in the armed forces. Congregationalists also requested congressional approval of a plan under which the United States would help feed the "starving people of occupied Europe."

Meat Refrigerators and Auxiliary Gas Tanks





Transportable Coolers and Product of 'Old Ironsides'

Top—Portable refrigerators are being turned out in the plant of a long-time Los Angeles concern. The main work is the installation of interior coils and other parts of the cooling system. Lower left—Insulation of fiber glass is being installed in the "freezers" for the meat, which must be kept in good condition for servicemen whether in tropics or cold country. Lower right—"Old Ironsides," called one of the most powerful pressers of metal in the world, stamping out units for spare airplane fuel tanks which increase the ordinary range of aircraft and which can be dropped at the will of the pilot. They are used, for instance, on the Lockheed P-38 "Lightning" fighters.

Maligned Bean 'Tops' With U.S. Fighting Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The boys in the Army have delivered another blow at that old Army joke which pictures the soldiers as eating nothing but beans—and not liking them.

A recent survey revealed that beans actually were among the favorite foods at many of the Army camps, and now comes further proof that the much-maligned bean is really tops with our fighting men. Fifteen combat teams of the Army just completed a nine-day tour of 18 Michigan counties to encourage the farmers to grow more beans.

The tour which started May 17 is the result of the revelation that Michigan, which grows 30 per cent of the nation's bean crop, was going to be short 150,000 acres in the 1943 crop.

The Army, recognizing the potential shortage in beans—and also in sugar beets—as another threat to United Nations' victory, decided to go to the rescue of the two crops. With the help of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Army officials planned the tour as a salute to Michigan farmers—to show them the men they were feeding and the machines those fighting men used.

In the Army entourage are tanks, guns, amphibian jeeps, munition carriers, field kitchens, jeeps, and ambulances. Also in the expedition are two boys who are recuperating from wounds received on Guadalcanal, and one from New Caledonia who also wears the Purple Heart.

At each of the stops, Capt. John Edwardson, of the Army Public Relations Staff, appeals to the farmers, as the "other half of the Army," to pledge themselves to produce a few extra acres of beans or sugar beets.

Making Two Vital War Items Keeps Los Angeles Firm Busy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—To every war-conscious civilian in the country it has been clear for some time that meat is hard to get largely because so much of it must go to the men on the fighting fronts or in training. How it is to get to the former, and to remain fresh after being transported thousands of miles to places where tropic heat and no home comforts can be expected, may not have been so clear.

Los Angeles has the answer. One of its long-time firms, long a specialist in cabinet-work and refrigeration, has developed a transportable freezing unit that the Navy the Army, and the Public Roads Administration on the Alcan Highway in Northwest Canada are using with great success and in large numbers. This manufacturer, the Weber Showcase & Fixture Company, is also stamping out auxiliary gasoline tanks for Lockheed's P-38's on its famous hydraulic drawing press known as "Old Ironsides" and said to be the largest of its kind in the world.

Projects like these help to keep this City safe from apathy; they keep its working tens of thousands keenly aware that the home front is also the war front in a very real and vital sense.

What It Means to Servicemen

Men installing the interior coils or fiber glass insulation on 150-cubic-foot refrigerators meant for war service cannot very soon forget what it must mean to hungry sailors and Marines somewhere in the Southwest Pacific, for instance, to obtain "chow" that includes boneless beef as fresh and tender as the day it left the United States. Neither, for that matter, can the operators of gigantic "Old Ironsides" fail to hear, in imagination, the zipping whir of propellers that carry P-38 fighter planes over greatly increased flight ranges because of the auxiliary fuel tanks the press is stamping out. Production and fighting are all part of the same job—winning the new world.

When Weber engineers built the first transportable metal refrigerator for the United States Navy considerably over a year ago, they gave it the most rigorous testing they could. They shipped it across the continent by rail, routing it through all types of weather—from extremely humid climates to contrasting cold outside temperatures—and subjected it to abnormally rough handling. For 24 hours a day, for 15 days, the test continued. Although the thermometer rose to as high as 126 degrees, an average of 8 degrees was consistently maintained within the box.

Auxiliary Gas Tanks

With mechanisms designed to be run by outside power where it is available or by a straight gasoline engine drive, this type of refrigerator can be compared to a refrigerator truck without wheels. To insure continued operation in the field, its machinery includes a neatly assembled repair tool pack.

Cooks enter the box through a double-sealed door, which is provided with heavy-duty hinges and two wedge-type locking handles. The latter may be operated from inside as well as out. The interior is lighted by a battery-run lamp. Easily placed in operation, these refrigerators represent one more triumph of ingenuity over jungle and heat. [Incidentally, they are equally valuable in very cold climates, as construction workers far to the north know.]

Another triumph, no less vital, can be claimed for the auxiliary gasoline tanks the company is making for Lockheed Aircraft Corporation to hang under the wings and between the engines of its fleet-moving Lightnings, or P-38's. These tanks hold 165 gallons of gasoline each and weigh 1,000 pounds when full. The pilot can drop them by simply pulling a lever if he needs to sacrifice increased cruising or fighting range in order to utilize top speed.

New Director Appointed For New York OPA Sector

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Appointment of Frank C. Russell of New York as Director of the New York District, Office of Price Administration, was announced yesterday by Sulvan L. Joseph.

Mr. Russell fills a vacancy caused by the resignation of Lee S. Buckingham last fall. Russell H. Potter has served as Acting Director since then.

'Halt! Attention! Shoulder Hoes! Go!'

DALLAS, Texas, June 3 (AP)—Texas State Guardsmen, toughened and trained in commando tactics, will shoulder hoes Sunday for a march to the cottonfields.

Cotton is several inches tall—and so are the weeds and grass which retard the plants' development. The cotton, planted thick, must be thinned to a stand of about 12 inches, and weeds and grass must be eliminated—but many of last year's cotton choppers are now pushing bayonets.

A. B. Jolley, Dallas County Agricultural agent, said the need for farm hands is critical. The Dallas Chamber of Commerce appealed to business firms and other organizations. Employees were asked to work on farms during their off days.

The State Guard, which has been put through a toughening process including long marches, commando tactics and maneuvers, will take a day off—Sunday. The 29th battalion promised to put 200 men in the fields. Other units are expected to follow suit.

Roman Catholic 'Monopoly' In Latin America Charged

MONTREAT, N. C., June 3 (AP)—Without debate and without show of opposition, the General Assembly of the (Southern) Presbyterian Church in the United States voted June 1 to send to the State Department a protest against what it termed "the current effort of the Roman Hierarchy to deprive the Protestant churches of their right to propagate their faith in Latin America on the alleged ground that such activities in predominantly Roman Catholic countries prove a hindrance to the 'good-neighbor policy.'"

The action was taken upon an overture from the Memphis Presbytery.

The full text of the Assembly's statement, which was ordered sent to the Department of State at Washington, follows:

"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States has viewed with concern the current effort of the Roman Hierarchy to deprive the Protestant churches of their right to propagate their faith in Latin America on the ground that such activities in predominantly Roman Catholic countries prove a hindrance to the 'good-neighbor policy.'

"At a time when the nations of North and South America are uniting for the defense of their fundamental freedoms, it is deplorable that the leaders of Catholicism should be so far out of step as to propose the abandoning of this principle of religious liberty, for which men of both Americas are giving their lives.

"If the Hierarchy is right in insisting that Protestant missions should cease in Latin America because Protestants are in the minority in those countries, then, on the same principle, Roman Catholic propaganda should be excluded from the United States.

"In the highly delicate situation that faces us in the world, calling for the utmost unity among the freedom-loving people of this Hemisphere, the Catholic Hierarchy has indeed taken upon itself a grave responsibility in thus introducing the divisive elements of sectarianism, bigotry, and religious intolerance. Lovers of democracy everywhere will be shocked at this open-handed effort to gain ecclesiastical advantage at the expense of the very principles for which free men are fighting.

"Our Church will not be deterred by this campaign. We believe that an era of growth is promised the Protestant missionary enterprise in our Latin-American fields which is limited only by our recognition of the opportunity and our response to its challenge."

Rambling of Missouri River Ended by Army Engineers

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3 (AP)—The Missouri River has been weaned from its nomadic ways.

For the first time in more than 70 years the river has returned to its original channel after a major flood, says Col. R. E. M. des Islets, District Army Engineer. "It's finally pegged down."

In former times when melting mountain snows and spring rains sent the turbid stream out over its valley the waters slashed new channels unpredictably. Lowland refugees might return to find their land on the opposite side of the river—or find the river running through the south pasture.

The "Big Muddy"—it earned that nickname by savage erosion—was designated as part of the border between Kansas and Missouri when those states were laid out. The river promptly began confounding the map makers, shoving large chunks of Missouri into Kansas and vice versa.

Only recently the United States Supreme Court approved settlement of litigation over thousands of acres of land claimed by both states. More lawsuits remain.

Engineers have battled the river more than half a century with revetments, dikes and levees, trying to stabilize its channel.

"It has been like experimenting on a full-scale model," Colonel des Islets explained.

Now the engineers are mapping a vast reservoir construction program for postwar work to whip overflows, the Colonel disclosed. Preliminary plans will be submitted to President Roosevelt June 15.

The work on the channel will continue.

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PROVEN DEPENDABILITY SINCE 1896

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, June 3, 1943

A Thursday Page

Lone Boy

By Margaret Ann Hubbard

Author of "Seraphina Todd," "The Hickory Limb," etc.

Chapter Seven

The sun rose over the Big Belts that morning as naturally as it had millions of times before, wakening the three thousand people of Helena to take part in a new day. In the back room of the storehouse, Jimmie July sat humped on an upturned box, not noticing that the gray window had become light or that the first sunshine streamed in at the doorway. His guards relaxed their tense vigil and began to think of breakfast.

Up on the tableland, Ellen Jerusha rushed through her morning work, brushed her hair, and put on a clean pinny, while her mother insisted that most certainly she could not go to the trial. But Nannie Schmouse settled that point. She arrived in her Sunday bonnet and hoops, just as Jerry was giving up hope.

"Not go to the trial!" she cried incredulously. "Lou Posey, put on your bonnet, if you have one, and let's hear no more of this! It's our duty as citizens to go ourselves and to bring the children. Fifteen years from now they'll be making the government, and the sooner they begin to understand something of the wages of sin, the better lawmakers they'll be. Where's your sunbonnet, Ellen Jerusha? We can't lag if we want to get inside that lumberyard at all." So the Poseys, accompanied by Nannie Schmouse, descended in a body to attend the trial.

Up in the hills, three miles from town, a quiet circle of men lay in the brush surrounding a little gully. Below them, drying in the sun, was the newly-turned dirt of a gold mine. A small heap of nuggets lay in the indifferent shelter of a rosebush. The prospector hadn't bothered to hide them. The spot was so lonely that a long-legged jackrabbit hopped into the diggings, twinkled his nose, and seeing nothing disturbing, hopped leisurely away.

Turk lay on his stomach at the upper end of the gully. Dry leaves tickled his neck, and if he eased his cramped legs he received a warning from Slewfoot, half in sight at the curve of the hill. There must be no movement or noise of any kind.

Hi, at the lower end of the ravine, and Sam and Davey along the side, could not be seen even by a circling buzzard high overhead. Well hidden as they were, they could not tell the moment when crafty eyes might be searching the very spot where they lay. The heat was stifling, yet they hardly dared breathe. The trap, so carefully set, must not be sprung until the game had stepped inside.

Hours of Suspense

Hours went by while the sun climbed higher and the spirits of the watchers fell. Turk, glancing at Slewfoot's heavy boots, which were all he could see of him, noticed them twitch. He was getting anxious, too. Off in town Jimmie July would be up before the judge. If the trial was as speedy as some, the jury might even now be considering the verdict. If they were back there, Slewfoot could tell his story. Even without proof, it would delay the proceedings. The miners were not determined only on revenge. They would investigate the facts, perhaps even find a clue that would lead to Jimmie's being freed. That would be far more fruitful than lying here in the bushes with grasshoppers crawling down their necks.

Turk turned over cautiously. "Slewfoot!" he whispered. One of the feet was raised, like a hand, for silence. He was just ready to call again when he heard a sound—a faint crackling of dry brush down at Hi's end of the gully. Turk didn't breathe, putting all his attention on his sense of hearing. Only the one sound came, no more. After a long minute he raised his head. The fellow was standing, full height, on top of the ridge opposite. Sam must be lying almost at his feet! Did the outlaw see him? His hand lay on the holster of his gun. Was he enjoying this moment, gloating over the five caught helplessly in their own trap?

Suddenly he moved, crashing down through the brush into the ravine, straight toward the heap of nuggets. He dropped on one knee, gathering them hurriedly into his canvas sack. Turk heard him laugh as he stood up, swinging the bag to his shoulder. His hand wasn't near his gun now. He was cocksure, exuberant over his own cleverness. He was a stranger to everyone but Slewfoot. Even Hi didn't know the ugly, leering face. The fellow whipped the bandana from his neck and, with another gleeful laugh, tied it to the handle of a bucket half filled with dirt. Then he wheeled and charged up the slope in the same direction he had come.

Slewfoot's Turn

Turk raised himself on his elbows. Was Slewfoot going to let him get away? But with the thought, a shot burst the stillness. The robber, astounded, halted and flashed his gun in one magnificent movement; but Hi was faster. Leaping upon him, he dashed the gun to the ground and his shot went harmlessly into the brush. Sam and Davey sprang at him from behind, and Slewfoot, yelling like an Indian, lumbered out with the rope to tie him up. It was all over in a few moments, and no one, not even the outlaw, had been hurt.

"So you swallowed my little yarn like a good boy, didn't you, sonny?" Slewfoot jeered, cutting the sack of nuggets loose and dropping it on the ground. "That's right. Always believe everything you hear, an' you'll never miss the fun. Only I reckon the next little party is goin' to take place up Dry Gulch, an' you'll be the guest of honor!"

The outlaw muttered something. He had grown sullen and frightened, but luckily he didn't have the courage to be defiant. His mouth twisted hatefully, and his little eyes gleamed.

"You sure them rope'll hold, Slewfoot?" Sam inquired uneasily, holding his gun with both hands. "He's a slippery customer, seems to me."

"They'll hold," Slewfoot answered. "This feller ain't nothin' but a toddler. Remember the party we give for Henry Plummer an' his gang last summer, Hi?"

"Yeh, twenty-nine of 'em!" said Hi, grimly.

Two-Mile Peters

"Well, this is the lad that got away," the big miner went on as he untied the handkerchief from the bucket and folded it carefully. "He was such small potatoes we didn't figger he was worth the chase. But now look what he up an' does! Name's Two-mile Peters. Meet the boys, Two-mile."

"Howdy," the four said together, grinning.

"Fine day," added Sam.

"Now," said Slewfoot, putting aside his bantering air. "It's high time we got started for town, 'cause I don't fancy seein' a innocent man punished for your crime, even if he be a Chinyman. You got my nuggets back out o' that bag, Turk? Where's your cayuses, Two-mile?"

"Cayuse," the outlaw grumbled.

"You got two" Slewfoot reminded him ominously. "A pack horse an' one to ride. Now lead us to 'em. An' they better be where you say them are."

The robber sneered, but he turned around and started off obediently enough over the ridge and into the big gulch from which they had seen him approach.

"Do you reckon we'll be in time, back in town?" Turk whispered to Slewfoot as they followed. "Sun's gettin' high."

The big miner cocked an eye at the shadows. "Well, we ain't got no time to spare But we'll make it. I'll put our pardner here on the pack animal, an' I'll ride the other. You fellers'll have to travel on Shank's mares, looks like."

Down beside the trail a pack horse, heavily burdened, and a fine saddle horse were standing untied, nibbling grass.

"Where'd you steal 'em, Two-mile?" Sam asked, looking down on the sleek animals.

"One o' his professional secrets," said Slewfoot. "Get along, Two-mile. Goin' down-hill's easy."

Signal for Flight

The outlaw threw him a sly glance. Then he gave a long piercing whistle through his teeth. The horses threw up their heads, ears forward, and dashed down the trail at a gallop.

"Hey, you, let up on the whistlin'!" Slewfoot cried, while the others shouted and scrambled down the hillside. But it was too late. Only a faint cloud of dust whirled in the air where, a moment before, two horses had stood grazing.

"Well, I'll be ding-whoozled!" said Slewfoot. "You coyote! Now how we goin' to get back to town?"

"Shank's mares!" sneered the bandit, and laughed.

Slewfoot was so angry his beard quivered. "I got a good mind to let you have it, right here an' immediate! Only this-here gulch is too peaceful to clutter it up with the likes o' you."

He subsided into muttering, and the others stood silent. In a twinkling Jimmie July's fate had been decided out here on a mountainside, three miles from town, by an outlaw who whistled through his teeth. Turk looked down the trail, slanting so gently toward the valley as it meandered between the hills—a trail much too long.

The Story Starts Here

Ellen Jerusha Posey and Turk Schmouse had persuaded Slewfoot Barnes, a prospector, to help Jimmie July, an old Chinese, who was accused of taking gold dust from the miners' sluice boxes. Ellen Jerusha and Turk had made friends with Jimmie some time before and were convinced that he was honest. They all lived in the boom town of Helena, Montana, that the gold rush of the 1860's had created. Slewfoot declared he knew the real culprit, and he laid a trap for him in the hills outside the town. Jimmie, the lonely Chinese, had been disowned by his own people, because he was so eager to be an American that he had cut off his queue, and Ellen Jerusha and Turk were his only friends.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"We better start," said Sam after a long pause.

"No eagles ain't goin' to give us a lift!" Slewfoot snapped. "Get a hump on, Two-mile, an' if you try any more tricks, I'll shoot first an' think about it afterwards! Now git!"

The bandit got, and at such a pace that his captors were hard put to it to keep up with him. The sun climbed steadily toward the zenith. Noon was going to come too soon today.

Back in town in the lumberyard where the trial was taking place, Ellen Jerusha's hands grew cold and her head felt as if someone had kindled a fire inside it. If only something would happen to halt this steady march of what the judge and jury thought to be justice! What was it Slewfoot had said to her last night?

"If it does happen that the robber waits till the trial is on in the mornin'—an' maybe he will—then you see if you can't think up somethin' to drag things along till we get there. Tell about meetin' Jimmie in the hills, an' spin 'em out a good long yarn. But don't do it unless you got to. Understand?"

That was what Slewfoot had said, and Jerry had asked, "That's an important part, isn't it, Slewfoot?"

"How much good is it goin' to do Jimmie if we come trailin' in an' the trial all over?" the big miner had demanded.

That was true, for the sentence was carried out immediately after the trial in these days when the Vigilantes ruled.

But as far as she could see, there was nothing Ellen Jerusha could do.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

Find Interesting Correspondents

Our Mail Bag

"I want to express my appreciation for the Mail Bag," writes Frances N., from Mission, Kansas. "I've made five very lovely friends through it and hope to make many more. It's three large cheers for the Mail Bag and all of The Christian Science Monitor from me."

We enjoyed this compliment so much that we decided to share it with you all. And to show you what interesting letters girls and boys exchange through the Mail Bag, we quote a few paragraphs from one that Frances sent for Jessie S., of Berkeley, Calif., whose letter was published a few weeks ago:

"I've been a Girl Scout for seven years and hope to go into it as a vocation some day," Frances wrote. "I'm a Girl Scout Mariner now and simply love it! Last week our 'Skipper' told us a member of our pilot committee owns a sailboat at one of the near-by resort lakes and has given it to our ship this summer if we'll clean and paint it. We're really tickled about it as none of the Mariners around here have access to a real boat!

"You spoke of belonging to a club for young authors. What do you particularly like to write? My interest has been in songs and plays. I've been a member of the W. D. A. F. Young Thespians since I was about 10 and written many of their plays. I don't write as much as I used to for I don't have time. Perhaps we could exchange some of the things we've written? I'm taking Journalism in School now and I really like it. I had a semester this year and will take the other semester next year.

"I enjoy photography. One of my friends has a dark room in her basement and we often develop our own pictures, although they usually aren't very good. We have gotten a few real good ones."

Bill G. (11), of Decatur, Georgia, would like especially to write to boys in England. "I am in the sixth grade at Winnona Park School," he writes. "I have a hobby of collecting stamps, and I would like to write to boys in England who are about my age and are interested in stamps."

Diana J. (10), of Preston, Lancashire, England, would like to correspond with girls in Canada. "I am interested in Girl Guiding, or Scouting, and am very fond of reading," she writes. "I like outdoor life and games. I am fond of music also."

Theodore M. (10), of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, would like to correspond with boys in many places. "I am in the fourth grade in school," he writes. "I would like to correspond with boys in Switzerland, Holland, Alaska, Lapland, Italy, and any other part of Europe, and also the United States. "I play the piano, accordion and am very much interested in music. I enjoy sports, especially horseback riding, swimming and bicycling."

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Make Toys for Victory

Now that there are so many more nursery schools, and the task of getting toys for them is so much more difficult, older children are coming to the rescue by making toys out of odds and ends at home. Many of these older girls and boys are accepting, as their war work, the care of younger children out of school hours.

Here are some toys that can be made with very little outlay:

Fine golliwogs can be made of old black or brown stockings. Cut off the feet at the ankle, and four or five inches from the wide part at the top. Stuff most of the piece that is left to form a good, firm body, using bits of wool, rag, or the stocking feet cut up. Cut the wide piece from the top into four lengths for arms and legs, the leg pieces being a little longer than the arms. Seam up very firmly and stuff, sewing both ends to keep the stuffing in.

For the head of the golliwog, use a piece of the stocking from the ankle end. Make it into a ball and stuff it very firmly, leaving about half an inch at the neck to sew on to the body.

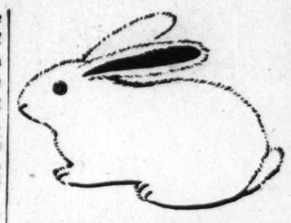
The Golliwog's Eyes

For the eyes, cut two rounds of white linen, or stiff paper, and sew a boot button through the center of each. Two French knots in red wool form nostrils. Outline the mouth with red wool and sew some white stitches for teeth. Use scraps of fur for hair or odd pieces of black wool.

Little children are often very rough with their toys, so remember to sew your golliwog together with strong stitches that will last. Get the brightest bits of material you can find and make him a jolly suit of clothes.

Lovely rabbits can be made of brown stockings or turkish towelling. Cut them out in a lying-down position, and stuff them carefully to make them look like real rabbits. Cut long ears, and line them with any pink stuff you may have. Use black boot buttons, or pink buttons, for eyes.

Other toys that are particularly suitable for nursery schools are animals made out of American cloth. These may not be so cuddlesome as the other kind, but they have the advantage of being washable, and red rabbits, blue elephants, or green cats are just as acceptable to little people as are the true-to-nature type. Unless you happen to be clever at drawing, it is best to use a flat pattern. It is also best to machine the seams.



Rabbit made of towelling

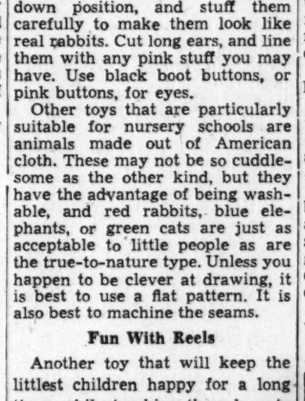
Elephant of American cloth

Fun With Reels

Another toy that will keep the littlest children happy for a long time, while teaching them how to differentiate between one size and color and another, is made from cotton reels. Collect as many reels as you can and divide them into groups, according to size, making sure you have an equal number in each lot. Paint each group a different color, using bright paints. Take a shoe box and cut down the sides to make them a little lower than the standing reels. Paint and decorate the box to make it attractive. Glue a few rows of little wooden pegs onto the bottom of the inside of the box. The children will spend their play-time sorting the reels and placing them in lines on the pegs according to their colors and sizes. Being in a box, the toy keeps tidy and the reels are not so easily lost.

Match boxes, filled with paper or shavings to make them solid and covered with bright paper, make good building bricks when packed into strong boxes.

Reins, either knitted from odds and ends of wool, or made from pieces of cloth, are always acceptable for "playing-horses" games.



Golliwog, ready to sew together

Take Care of Rubber

How are you treating your "rubbers" these days? They deserve special care. Not only rubber tires, but other things made of rubber are limited for the time being.

If your galoshes and rubbers could talk, they would certainly ask you to brush off the heavy mud and to wash them clean after a hike in the rain.

Rain coats, like your other clothes, should be kept clean. Spread the rain coat flat on a table. Scrub the soiled spots with a soft brush, then rinse and dry with a cloth. Hang the garment in a cool airy place to dry.

All grease, oil and tar spots should be removed at once because they weaken rubber Try warm water and soap first. Then, if necessary, carbon tetrachloride (never gasoline). Handle the articles carefully when cleaning, or the rubber may tear. A small tear in rubber may be mended with rubber cement, adhesive or electrician's tape.

If you wear rubber gloves when helping your mother, be sure the gloves are clean and dry after using. Talcum powder dusted into the gloves will keep them from sticking together. (Give the same care to your bathing cap.)

Copper will cause rubber to first become soft and sticky, then hard and brittle. This means that you should not wear your rubber gloves when polishing brass or copper or when using a scrub ball of copper thread.

Heat and sunlight are enemies of rubber. Keep rubber articles in cool dark places. Never put them in warm closets or the warm attic. When rubber articles are put away, pack them loosely, never with sharp folds, because the rubber might crack.

Remember then:

Keep rubber articles clean.
Repair rubber articles.
Keep rubber away from copper.
Store rubber in a cool dark place.—Dorothy Emerson

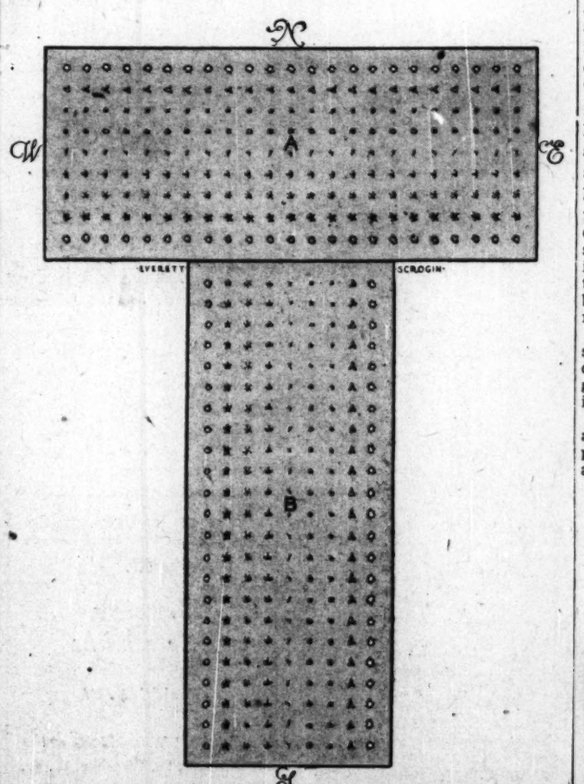
When Men Grow Wings

Have you ever wondered just what makes an airplane fly? Girls and boys nowadays can identify airplanes in flight, as their mothers and fathers used to identify automobiles when they were children. But they want to know a lot more about an airplane than they can find out by watching it in the sky.

To answer many of the questions of these young people who are interested in aviation, we shall start a new series next Thursday, "Airplanes and How They Fly," by Marshall McClintock. You will find it easy to read and brimming with interest, for it tells how one of the great marvels of this age—flight by man—is accomplished. When you read these articles, write and tells us how you like them.

The series will be published in 16 installments.

Can You Believe Your Eyes?



Mr. Allen and Mr. Brown owned adjoining plots of vacant ground. Mr. Allen's ground (marked A in the drawing) had its longer dimension east to west, while the longer dimension of Mr. Brown's plot lay north to south.

Inspired by a patriotic desire to help increase the nation's food supply, Mr. Allen and Mr. Brown decided to raise Victory gardens. They agreed to plant the same kinds of seeds and to plant them the same distance apart.

Look steadily at the drawing for a few seconds, observing the comparative sizes of the two plots, then state which garden appears capable of growing the greater amount of vegetables. Can you believe your eyes?

(Watch for the answer on the page For Young People next Thursday.)

Missing Word Transpositions

If you can fill in the blank in one of the sentences, the same five letters, rearranged, will spell the words necessary to fill the other blanks.

1. Many railroad trains are still propelled along the rails by the power of .....
2. Farm wagons are still pulled by ..... of horses.
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5. He always takes along plenty of groceries, ... and vegetables.

(The answers will be published on this page next Thursday.)

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45 Nations at Food Parley Pledge Hunger-Free World

Continued from Page 1

sured its member governments that the resources will be available in the postwar years to abolish undernourishment in every part of the world.

The conference asked its member government to accept the responsibility to free international trade and promote an expanding economy which will make it possible to produce this food and enable the people to buy it.

The Conference besought its member Governments wherever necessary to guarantee a minimum diet to the people as they now guarantee minimum education.

The Conference advised its member Governments that none of these things can be brought about unless they act together to secure the future peace by force if need be.

Moving a resolution to thank the United States Government for its initiative in calling the Conference, Mr. Krutikoff took special occasion to underline the Soviet view of postwar collaboration to all the delegates.

He stated that Moscow joined with all the United Nations in the conviction that "without freedom from fear, it is impossible to secure freedom from want."

Contribution Lauded

He hailed the work and recommendations of this gathering as "making a positive contribution to the solution of the current problems of the United Nations" and "increasing their might, thus contributing to the early defeat of fascism and to the winning of the war in order to gain a lasting peace and to establish the peaceful collaboration of nations."

Mr. Krutikoff praised the decision to establish an interim commission and characterized it as laying a firm foundation for future collaboration among the United Nations.

"At the present time," the Soviet Chairman said, "it is difficult and even impossible to estimate fully the importance of this Conference and of the recommendations here adopted. Of this, the future will judge. It is safe to say, however, that in the solution of current problems, the Conference has played a positive role by further strengthening the collaboration of the United Nations. By increasing their strength and fighting capacity, it has brought nearer the victorious termination of the war."

Warnings to Axis

Judge Jones in his position as Conference President delivered the principal address of the closing public session and at the outset warned the Axis, as had Mr. Krutikoff, that it might as well recognize that the unity of the United Nations is now unshatterable.

"We have met in the midst of the greatest war in history," he said in emphasizing this point. "As separate nations we were in danger of losing this war. As United Nations we have found in unity an irresistible strength for the winning of it. We know now—and the Axis also knows—without any remaining shadow of a doubt—that in our unity we shall utterly destroy those tyrants who would enslave us all to the tyranny and poverty."

Judge Jones underlined that this has been a conference of equals, with the representatives of Iceland standing beside the representatives of the Soviet Union, with the delegates of Luxembourg standing beside the delegates of the United States, with the delegates of reborn Ethiopia being heard equally with those of Great Britain, China, Iraq, Brazil, El Salvador, and other nations great and small.

"There are no superstates, there are no master races among the United Nations," he declared. "We are good neighbors and partners in our great enterprise."

Judge Jones said what all the delegates here realize when he pointed out that "a peace of freedom from want and freedom from fear is not something that can be gained by declarations."

This Conference is a beginning, not an end. It is starting to create the conditions which it hopes will make keeping the peace exceedingly worth while.

"We have unity of purpose," Judge Jones concluded. "We shall need unity of purpose as we carry on.

Unity Source of Strength

"We have found that we are strong when we work together. We must never forget that unity is the source of our strength.

"By winning security from hunger for all men, we shall win security for freemen from the rise and aggressions of tyrants.

"By winning freedom from want, we shall make all men strong enough to be free."

Mr. Law told the delegates that he never had attended an international conference at which there was such a genuine basis of understanding and agreement.

"In these matters which we have been discussing, matters which go to the very roots of human society, there must be differences of view, there must be differences of interest," he explained. "But it is true to say of all of us here at Hot Springs that we have been conscious far more of the community of our interests than we have been of our particular national interests.

"Behind all our deliberations there has been the realization that we are living together in the same world and that our world has become a very small one. Behind all our deliberations there has been an understanding of the harsh and inescapable fact that if we don't hang together, then assuredly we shall hang separately. It has taken us a long time, and much tribulation, to reach that understanding. There have been two terrible wars. There have been 20 years of blundering and folly and disillusionment. But the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture has proved to me at any rate—I think it has proved it to us all—that we are beginning to learn our lesson."

In all their discussions and resolutions, the delegates, most of them economists and specialists in the fields of nutrition and agriculture, agreed that the conception of a restricted economy would have to be abandoned forever if a better-fed world were to be made an actuality.

Thus today in an official summation of the results of the Conference prepared by Secretary General Warren Kelchner of the Department of State, the unanimous judgment of the specialists again is stressed—namely, that freedom from want cannot be achieved unless there is a balanced and world-wide expansion of economic activity.

The deliberations of the Conference, Mr. Kelchner pointed out, showed clearly that consumers would not be in a position to buy the food they needed and that producers of food could not be assured of adequate returns unless progress were made through national and international action to raise the general level of employment in all countries. Poverty was listed as the first cause of malnutrition and hunger.

Need of More Parleys

Consequently, the Conference itself brought sharply into focus the need of a number of other United Nations conferences to deal with broad problems of trade, tariffs, monetary stabilization, and related issues.

This was the point of Judge Jones' opening remark that this first Conference of the United Nations is but the beginning "of many conferences to follow."

The work of the various committees established the close interdependence between the level of employment in all countries, the character and extent of industrial development, the management of currencies, the direction of national and international investment, and the policy adopted by the nations toward foreign trade. The conference was not invited to conduct a detailed investigation into the policies which should be adopted by the governments of the world in order to promote an expansion and urgently recommended the governments and authorities represented to take action, individually and in concert, in order to secure this objective (Resolution XXIV).

Having drawn attention to the fundamental importance, in the approach to freedom from want of food, of policies to expand and quicken economic activity, the Conference discussed the place and functions which might be given, within the framework of such policies, to international arrangements for the control of basic staple foodstuffs entering international trade.

There was agreement that the objects of any such arrangements must be to eliminate excessive short-term movements in the prices of food and agricultural commodities, to mitigate general inflationary movements and to facilitate adjustments in production which may be necessary to prevent economic dislocation. The Conference agreed that any such arrangements should include the effective representation of consumers as well as producers.

It became clear at a comparatively early stage of the Conference that there was general agreement that the nations represented at the Conference should establish a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture. It was also agreed generally that this organization should act as a center of information and advice on both agricultural and nutrition questions and that it should maintain a service of international statistics.

Details to Be Worked Out

The Conference did not, however, attempt to lay down in detail what the scope and functions of such an organization should be or its relationship to other national or international bodies. It was agreed that these questions would have to be worked out in detail between representatives of the participating Governments.

This United Nations Conference has shown, that the Governments and authorities represented are agreed upon the necessity of their taking action individually and in concert to achieve freedom from want of food. The reports and recommendations of the Conference indicate further agreement on the methods to be followed. The Conference accordingly has recommended that the Governments and authorities represented should recognize their obligation to their own people and to one another to raise the levels of nutrition and the standards of living of their citizens, to improve the efficiency of agricultural production, and to co-operate one with another for the achievement of these ends.

The Conference resolved that the interim commission to be established in Washington should prepare such a declaration or agreement in this sense for the consideration of the Governments and authorities represented.

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Queen of Rose Fete

This Monarch's Subjects Aid War Effort

Queen Shirley Howard, high-school senior, will rule over the 35th annual Rose Festival of Portland, Ore., scheduled for June 5-9. She will be crowned officially in the Rose Bowl of Washington Park on June 5. This year the fete has a single goal—aid for the nation's war effort.

Plan to Educate U. S. In Food Use and Saving

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 3

Food Administrator Chester Davis announced yesterday that President Roosevelt had approved plans for a nation-wide campaign to educate the American people on the use and conservation of food.

Mr. Davis said it would take a little time to get the educational campaign under way and that he hoped for the co-operation of the Office of War Information, the Advertising Council, the radio, and newspapers.

Portland Fete Of Roses to Aid In War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—For the second consecutive year, Portland's famous Festival of Roses will be presented for the week beginning June 5 with the single purpose of contributing to the nation's war effort.

With the City entirely geared to war, it was decided that this year's pageant should be streamlined into a comparaatively few events and that each event should be designed in some way to further the war effort.

Last year, the Rose Festival was used to promote the sale of War Bonds and Stamps. Movie Star Lana Turner was imported to help in the campaign and succeeded in selling $379,000 in Bonds and Stamps in a single appearance at downtown Victory Center. A similar plan of promoting the sale of War Savings Certificates will be followed this year, but no movie stars will be on hand.

In place of selling tickets to the various Festival events, War Savings Stamps and Bonds will be the price of admission. This plan was followed with success at the pre-Festival program May 24, at which Sirley Howard, senior student at the High School of Commerce, was elected Queen of this year's fete. Four thousand persons bought Stamps and Bonds to become eligible to attend the ceremony.

Although it will be a far cry from the peacetime Festival, the 1943 Rose Fete definitely will carry out the City's slogan: "For you a rose in Portland grows." It also will reflect Portland's all-out conversion of peaceful pursuits to win-the-war activities.

Called Underfed

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 3 (AP)—Americans as a people are underfed, a report adopted by the combined sections of the United Nations Food Conference suggested here.

Asserting that in the prewar year of 1937 it was estimated that between 20 and 30 per cent of the populations of Western Europe and the United States suffered from malnutrition, the report added that additional light had been thrown on the situation during the present conference.

"In the United States of America," it explained, "the examination of military recruits has shown that more than one third are physically unfit for service. Those regions of the country known to be the worst fed contributed the highest ratio of rejections."

Britain Attempts to Untie Yugoslav Political Knot

Continued from Page 1

ander imposed the former with the result that when his strong hand was removed in 1934 and the Germans had extended their hidden control over many parts of Yugoslav public life, the situation was much worse.

One result was the long struggle between Belgrade and Zagreb, between the Serbs and the Croats, which showed itself in lack of coordination when the German onslaught came. In addition, some issues which have arisen since the Government has been centered in London haven't helped toward consumating understanding between these two chief peoples of Yugoslavia.

The present Cabinet consists of 10 members, seven Serbs [of whom Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch is one], two Croats, and one Slovene. Outstanding among these are Premier Slobodan Jovanovitch; Milan Grol, leader of the Serb Democratic Party; Milan Gavrilovitch; Juraj Krjnevich, the Croat, and Mihai Krek, Slovene representative.

The issue is almost entirely between the Serbs and Croats, since the Slovenes realize that understanding between their two bigger state partners is essential to their own free existence.

Territorial Dispute

Serb-Croat differences, as already stated, are not new. One of these concerns division of territory within the country between Serbia and Croatia, particularly in which of these large parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be included.

It might be argued that such a question is not so important since all are parts of the unit of Yugoslavia. This might be so were the country governed on a basis of communal autonomy and if differences between the Serbs and Croats in religion, historical background, etc., were not so great.

Also behind all this lies fear lest the Serbs here may be tempted to establish a basis for a Pan-Serb policy, while on the other hand it is maintained that should the Croats secure this territory under their domination it would give them major control within Yugoslavia. Regarding inhabitants of the parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina in question, although there are some Croats there the vast majority are claimed as Serbs.

Of the more recent problems which have led to grave misunderstandings in the Yugoslav Government here, one is that of its attitude toward General Mikhailovitch.

The guerrilla leader is Minister of War stationed inside Yugoslavia itself and his attitude toward other Yugoslav guerrillas [Partisans] and toward Italians occupying Yugoslav districts near his headquarters has raised some serious complications not only within the Cabinet [and here it is not along hard and fast Serb-Croat lines], but also with other allies.

Indications from a number of quarters have already appeared in the world press regarding a deep feud between General Mikhailovitch and the Partisans, and the Soviet Union, which, although it disavows all official connection with the Partisans on any grounds except that they are fighters against the common foe of Fascism, has made representations to the Yugoslav Government here that it should bring its official representative to adopt an attitude more in keeping with the facts of the existing situation.

Charges Against General

Allegations have also been made that General Mikhailovitch has co-operated with the Italians despite the fact they are the United Nations' enemies.

Even a number of the General's friends here have been somewhat taken aback during the past few months by evidence of this collaboration which has been presented to them. Their reply has been that under conditions existing in Yugoslavia for a long time past, with little help arriving for him from the United Nations, General Mikhailovitch had no other alternative to capture and annihilation.

General Mikhailovitch's activities have made difficulties for the Yugoslav Cabinet here. A number of both Serb and Croat members have been much alive to this danger. They have demanded that, while military and technical tasks must be left to General Mikhailovitch's competence, any political issues must be subjects of government decision, since as Minister of War he is acting as representative of that supreme political body.

Fundamental Trouble

This issue leads straight to what appears to be the fundamental trouble with the Yugoslav Government in London, namely, that it has not functioned in a way which has been either effective or democratic for a long time past.

Fundamental issues, if they ever have been raised at such cabinet meetings, have generally been shelved and time devoted to more superficial questions which could have been dealt with by minor officials.

Difficulties which have arisen over misunderstandings regarding foreign political activities or between Yugoslavs in this country and in the United States are often traceable, according to a number of admissions of the Cabinet itself, to failure to boldly face questions as they have arisen.

If issues of the kind which are the duty this Cabinet are never faced but merely postponed from time to time, then this must be due either to basic weakness in its structure or to the fact that certain of its leaders have other ideas and see in indecision success for their own policies.

Motives Suspect

Whatever the reasons, this indecision leads merely to suspicion of motives within the Cabinet itself and so only makes the situation worse. The Yugoslav Government, it must be admitted, is in a peculiar position. It has no popular representative assembly behind it, has no direct or permanent link with public opinion at home—yet it does exercise all the powers of state.

Therefore, while the Yugoslav people alone can decide finally upon the future nature of state relations between the Government's component parts, etc., nevertheless, when the hands of these people at home are tied the Government here must take the lead, since it is free to do so.

It is unfortunate that one result of these internal differences between the Serbs and Croats has been that the outside world very rarely hears of any member of the Cabinet stressing the importance of Yugoslavia as a political framework which the vast majority, if not all, of them realize must be reformed if the Serbs, Croats, and the Slovenes are to make their best contribution to Southeastern Europe's future development.

Move Toward Partition

Emphasis is too often upon the Serb or Croat or Slovene aspect of any particular issue. Yet by so doing the more enlightened of them realize that they are merely playing into the hands of people who favor breaking up Yugoslavia and look for a way out through some such change as inclusion of Croatia in a greater Hungary or some kind of common political system between a greater Serbia and Bulgaria.

Some well-wishing but superficial advocates of confederation would welcome such a policy, even though a more lasting result would come from a united Yugoslavia entering a new co-operative unit.

Nor would the suggestion heard in some quarters that the present Yugoslav Cabinet should be replaced by a government of officials solve these urgent and basic problems. For that would merely prepare the way for the return within Yugoslavia of that nondemocratic rule which is fundamentally responsible for having brought about the atmosphere in which the present policy of indecision and lack of trust has flourished.

Postwar Plans Urgent

Such issues as these, as well as a progressive policy regarding internal settlement of the future of Yugoslavia on democratic autonomous lines, are among those which some members of the Cabinet would like to see tackled as soon as possible so as to clear the way for postwar reconstruction, which is also urgent.

But it would seem that before such issues can be tackled a sound political working basis must be established for this Government. In this matter many Yugoslav politicians admit that much aid can be given by their friends among democracies whose experience is much greater than their own. That is why reports that the British Government is taking a more active interest in Yugoslav Government problems are welcomed.

The fact that Britain and the Soviet Union are now working so closely together on vital European problems should also react favorably in this Yugoslav issue, seeing that the Balkans are a part of Europe, wherein some future trouble may be avoidable through preliminary British-Russian co-operation.

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THE SUN COUNTS WHERE OPINION COUNTS

The Home Forum

"Thou wilt light my candle"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN OLD CHINESE PROVERB reads, "It is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness," a truism to which all can give assent. And in the eighteenth Psalm, verse 28, we find this faith-inspired declaration: **"For thou wilt light my candle: the Lord my God will enlighten my darkness."**

These are days when we need to keep our eyes steadfastly toward the light. These are days when darkness, typified by paganism, tyranny, and world slavery, must be put to rout. Though it appear necessary in the economy of human affairs to wage material warfare against the enemy, the light of omnipotent Truth remains forever shining. It illumines the steps of Christian progress already taken, and will lead on to certain victory.

* * *

Today Christian Science is holding aloft the torch of spiritual understanding, lighting the way of all right-minded people who are on the forward march to greater heights, where health, happiness, and unbroken peace will be assured to mankind. The firm purpose to keep open the way whereby mankind may hold fast to the moral freedom and righteousness which God ordains for His children is inspiring all men and women who are responding to the nation's call to arms.

In this battle of Armageddon, God's law of perfect adjustment will prove equal to every human emergency. Eternal Mind, undisturbed amid the tumult of war, is protecting every valiant fighter in his endeavor to uphold Christian ideals, every defense worker in the cause of righteousness, every woman in the home lifting thought in prayer for those who have gone to far-off lands. Unnumbered thousands are turning to God for direction in the realization that constant communion with Him constitutes a mighty weapon, one which will never fail.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 215), **"Whatever is governed by God, is never for an instant deprived of the light and might of intelligence and Life."** Certain we may be that God never forsakes His own. No cataclysm of material warring forces weighs one jot with God, eternal Mind, divine Love, in whom each identity remains protected and preserved.

The sublime fact stands undefeated that since God created man in His own image and likeness man is wholly spiritual, sustained and comforted by the one Father, "with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." Loving acceptance of this immortal truth, based upon scientific understanding of God's ever-presence, will carry us safely through perilous situations. Accounts of soldiers, sailors, and airmen who have been protected and sustained as they turned to God in prayer for deliverance in desperate circumstances, are now coming to us frequently through the press and the radio. These recitals are heartening to us all. They are an answer in our day to that doubting question of the ancient Israelites, "Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?" Let us never doubt His power. He can and He will meet the human need, even in the uttermost parts of the earth or sea or sky.

* * *

"The candle of the wicked shall be put out," we read in Proverbs (24:20). Final deliverance from the forces of darkness is a certainty. If, in human affairs, warfare is necessary in our endeavor to uphold Christ's kingdom, we need not bewail or fear. With Truth as our shield and breastplate, we can await without dismay the sure dawn of righteousness. We can maintain calmness of vision and quietness of thought in every situation which we may be called upon to face, because we know that God is forever All-in-all. We can place our life in His hands, serene in the conviction that He always guards His children.

The priceless message of the Master to his disciples belongs to every one of us today: **"Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid"** (John 14:27). The man who carries this message in his heart, even in the din of battle, is safe. He can go forward secure and unafraid, strong in the understanding that his life is inextinguishable, because it is "hid with Christ in God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

New England

New England's got superior skill,
And if at dawn you come awake
You'll find the sun like a red lake
Falling over every hill.
You'll find the birch with a new gown,
A catkin mantle of green brown,
And maples looking at the sun
Through scarlet blossoms just begun.
But take New England any time,
Sunrise, noon, or ink of night,
You'll see at once with half an eye
New England's got superior sky,
Whatever constellations roar
Through other heavens, we have more.
And if it's smells you want, like white
Lilacs toppling in moonlight,
Or if it's sounds you never heard
Like the rare fleet call of the oven bird,
New England's neither smell nor sound;
New England can't be written down,
You have to know that, hour by hour,
Blue sky predicts a thunder shower,
May means April, June is apt
To have a February snap.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

The Truth That Makes Free

¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

¶ The freedom which is thus appearing is better than that which is commonly hoped for. It is freedom from disease, injury, fear, loneliness, lack, aggression, oppression—from evil in every form. And countless thousands are proving step by step that it is available now.

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; in a Pocket Edition in brown, blue or black morocco leather at $5; and in other editions at $2 to $11.50. It may be purchased from Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A STREET IN VISBY, ON THE BALTIC ISLAND OF GOTTLAND

THIS TRIM, narrow cobbled by-way is located in Visby, capital of the Swedish Island of Gottland in the Baltic Sea. The history of Visby traces back to the Stone Age, as proved by relics brought to light there. Today it seems like a medieval town surrounded with walls marked off by many massive towers.

The vista, revealed in this photograph, shows the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, erected in 1190-1225. It has been refashioned and rebuilt in accordance with later trends in architectural style.

In Praise of the Vesper Sparrow

A VOICE AROSE—not drowsily or in petulance or fear—but in a genuine song, repeated at intervals, the canticle of some bird who was accustomed to sing vespers, and was at his best then, as the thrush sings best at twilight or the nightingale by moonlight.

Presently my friends came along. I heard their laughter and it fell like broken glass on the solid darkness. The bird fell silent, and I went along with them, regretting the singer, and the moment I knew I should never forget, when I stood in the darkness by the spring, listening for the first time to some bird that was new to me.

I know him now, my singer in the dark—the vesper sparrow. He continued his singing tonight, not only in the twilight, but well on toward midnight, after which, as is the way with the whippoorwill and the nightingale, he falls silent, renewing his song again along about dawn. It falls upon my ear as a something most varied, but when I listen from my bed attentively I find that it consists in a simple trill of two or three notes, yet this canticle is most flexible and has the pure sweetness of all the best singers of the sparrow family. The whole performance consists simply in shifting the accent and rhythm—the length that the singer holds a note, or the speed with which he trills. . . .

I do not mean to over-praise the song of the vesper sparrow. It is less fine than that of the white-throat, the song-sparrow, or the field sparrow, but considering that it does not alter its pitch it is a marvelous performance. And issuing as it does in darkness, it turns the wood lot into an enchanted forest. —From "An Almanac for Moderns," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (New York: Putnam.)

I Extend Our Boundaries

WHEN IT BECAME imperative the second winter of the war that I extend our acreage to include a wood across the road I felt like Joan of Arc climbing onto a horse, but only in a pageant, for I lacked any burning convictions except that I might not be equal to the part I meant to play. . . . I felt that, to keep the values we had sought so carefully when we found our house and banked on peace in every way, I must have a place again where one could get away from the world and be quiet. So I began to negotiate for the wood.

It had been planted by a naturalist and then forgotten, so that it was a romantic and exciting place for its size, mysterious and beautiful. . . .

It is always the women who hire the happy misfits in this busy world. Whoever heard of men engaging housekeepers who are really artists; or garden boys studying aviation, even in the garden? . . . Those meals cooked by Russian noblewomen. Those rooms painted by philosophers. The barns shingled by sculptors. No. Men never do things like that. It is women who think lame ducks grow into swans.

So, as I should need a surveyor, it was naturally assumed I would be glad to have a nice young man with a beautifully cultivated pulpit voice who had elected to lead a Thoreau-like existence somewhere upstate, but who could be got down on some rare occasion such as this to do a bit of surveying. I assumed this would enable him to buy a few stores without bothering an orthodox family. He was charming and had a loping walk like a panther, and it took him all one melting winter's day. . . . He said he would write out the deed and send it to my lawyer. . . .

The lawyer telephoned me within a few days in an incisive fury. He said he would read aloud to me one of the *most* extraordinary documents that had ever come his way. He did. My boundaries, it appeared, began with "a forked locust tree" and ran to "a many-trunked willow" and thence by a westerly direction to a ditch then under ice and snow as well as the surface of a pond. Following this ditch the line reached the shore at "a dead willow stump" and ran along "a wall covered with vines" to the road where someone had put a real cement marker. The lawyer read off the cement marker with a flourish as one who has reached his native soil after wandering in the wilds. It had all sounded to me rather like a game I remembered from my childhood called, "What Do You Put in the Old Man's Soup?" where blanks were hilariously filled by little cards naming unhelpful and unrelated objects. I could see it was not legally acceptable. My lawyer said I must go out at once, at once, and put in a granite marker in place of each of the natural objects mentioned—the locust, the many-trunked (and here he bit off the beautiful language of the woods), and the dead willows. As no one would see the ditch until the pond dried up we would not attempt to mark that, but the other three at once, please.—From "While We Are Absent," by ANN LEIGHTON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

After Thirty Years

NEARLY EVERY SPRING since boyhood I have been searching off and on for a fawn. A newborn fawn lying curled up, silent, motionless on the ground amongst weeds or grass or bushes; not one able to run bouncing after its dam, not one half-grown. These I have seen a few times in my life. But never—until last June—did I find my newborn fawn. It happened as casually, as naturally as you please. We were hunting for pink lady slippers, wife and I. One moment my gaze was somewhat absently bent upon a low tangle of sweet-fern scrub twenty feet distant—not in the least concerned about fawns—or hippogriffs. Next instant of time I realized I was staring straight into the round brown eye of a tiny, curled-up, spotted, russet, helpless fawn.—The eye had blinked! Not a second's questioning or doubt: there one was lying in the warm sun! After thirty years. Casually, naturally. As though newborn deer were common as mice. . . .

The fawn did not try to escape, even to stand; exhibited absolutely no show of fear; it lay limp as a handkerchief; it made no sound. It appeared to like caressing. Probably there is in all the world no more lovely a wild child than this! . . .

It could not stand, or would not. We could not make it *try* to stand by our holding it up. So weak did this fact make it appear that, to judge by domestic animals, this creature was not over forty-eight hours old. Surely it could not stagger away from this sunny nook in the sweet-ferns beside the maple saplings. . . . While we admired and petted the foundling an hour passed. I wanted so much to have a friend come here tomorrow to see this thing! We reasoned, well, at least its mother cannot lead it away for a day or so; we will come back at sunrise. . . .

Next morning there was no fawn there. Not anywhere on the whole twenty-five acres of overgrown pasture. Where? Who could find it again! . . .

That was in 1941. We never saw it again—I guess. Though there are some fifteen white-tailed deer in the woods just behind my house, and we see a few of them about every day now.—From "Now That We Have to Walk," by RAYMOND TIFFT FULLER. (New York: Dutton.)

On a Windy Spring Day

THE "ROW" HOUSES of Philadelphia show to the passer-by on the streets an apparent passion for anonymity; but behind the austere façade, thus presented, the back yards tell a far different story. For instance, the unprepossessing "stoops," that march so solemnly around the four sides of our particular square, enclose a wooded park with such pleasurable vistas that it seems to belong to a different world. There are a few fences, all of hairpin design, in ancient weathered iron, scarcely visible now behind honeysuckle vines and flowering shrubs.

They are, in fact, so intimate a part of the landscape that they seem to link, rather than separate, the couple of acres of well-tended lawns that spread among them. Sheltering the lawns are some of the loveliest trees I have ever seen: a pink magnolia that is a cloud of delight in the first weeks of spring; two towering willows that bow and whisper to each other in a graceful minuet; several tall maples, serenely aloof; an exotic tree of oriental vintage that carpets the yards around with a myriad tiny white petals, on a windy spring day.

* * *

Other things also appear in all the yards, on a windy spring day, which are definitely not petals. They debouch from all those houses with the neat uniform fronts that stand so placidly shoulder to shoulder behind the sycamores along the street, like a crowd at a parade held back by tall imperturbable minions of the law. Behind this orderly exterior, an amazing amount of seething activity goes on during the bright breezy days of spring. It is Housecleaning Time. Out in the back yards, along taut lines stretched from tree to tree, the signals fly—blankets, quilts, and spreads; curtains of lace, popcorned marquisette, beruffled organdy; winter coats, dress suits, and velvet wraps; slipcovers, curtains, and rugs. Mobcapped housewives perch on window-sills and polish the panes of glass with crumpled handfuls of newspaper; they shake out mops, pour countless buckets of soapy water down greedy drains, tug valiantly at mattresses to get them in the sun. Only a three-ring circus could provide a comparable spectacle of perpetual motion.

* * *

This year, I saw the show for the first time. The baby and I watched from our back porch, awed spectators in a box-seat. Nicky was vastly amused, but misgivings soon began to mar my enjoyment. Maybe, I thought, I should be putting on a similar act. It seems to be the thing to do. I have been married eight years; but, up until now, spring housecleaning was never included in my somewhat haphazard domestic routine. The first spring, our two-room apartment had been scrupulously cared for by a woman who came in to do the laundry and cleaning, while I kept on with my work in a bookshop in the city. The next year, we were on a small farm, where a truck garden and a couple of hundred chickens forced my household duties down to a minimum. Subsequent springs provided excuses of equal validity: a furnished one-room apartment in Los Angeles, a hotel in Paris, a newly-decorated apartment in Philadelphia, all sheltered me from a too intimate contact with the more vigorous aspects of housecleaning.

* * *

This year, I have no excuse. We have been in this house one year, and there are things to be done. I have only to watch my neighbors, to find out what I should do. The prospect is overwhelming. Just how does one wash a blanket? Where can one take a course, combining commando tactics with jujitsu, to equip unaccustomed hands for a wrestling match with innerspring mattresses? Is it possible to wax floors and, at the same time, keep an inquisitive baby from investigating them before their flypaper quality has dried to the bright finish so optimistically advertised? Can an amateur actually iron curtains so that they will recover their perkiness?

Obviously, there is something more to housekeeping than merely waving a dust-cloth around or learning to bake a lemon meringue pie from grandmother's foolproof recipe. Baking a pie is fun. It is possible that spring cleaning, too, is fun; for my neighbors seem to be enjoying themselves. At any rate, I made a handsome start yesterday: I cleaned my galoshes, put them in a box, and tucked them away without exhausting my store of enthusiasm. Maybe I can put my blankets in the back yard tomorrow. I suppose the combination of a lovely spring day and a soft blanket could never tempt a proper housewife to take a sunbath.

MARION WEST STOER

"Du låter min lampa brinna klart"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

ETT GAMMALT KINESISKT ordspråk lyder: "Det är bättre att tända ett ljus än att förbanna mörkret", en självklar sanning, som alla kunna instämma i. Och i adertonde psalmen, vers 29, finna vi denna tros-inspirerade förklaring: "Ja, du låter min lampa brinna klart; Herren, min Gud, gör mitt mörker ljust."

Detta är en tid, då vi måste hålla våra blickar stadigt vända mot ljuset. Detta är en tid, då mörkret, i form av hedendom, tyranni och världsomfattande slaveri, måste drivas på flykten. Ehuru det förefaller nödvändigt för omhändertagandet av mänskliga angelägenheter att på materiellt sätt upptaga striden mot fienden, fortfar den allsmäktiga Sanningens ljus för evigt att skina. Det lyser upp de steg, som hittills tagits i kristendomens utveckling, och skall leda till säker seger.

I denna stund håller Kristen Vetenskap den andliga förståelsens fackla högt upplyftad och lyser vägen för alla rättsinnade människor, som äro stadda på frammarsch emot högre höjder, varest hälsa, lycka och obruten fred äro tillförsäkrade människosläktet. Det fasta uppsåtet att hålla den väg öppen, på vilken människorna kunna hålla fast den moraliska frihet och rättrådighet, som Gud förordnat för Sina barn, inspirerar alla män och kvinnor, som åtlyda kallelsen till kamp mot mörkrets makter.

I detta Armageddon skall Guds lag visa sig varje mänsklig situation vuxen. Det eviga Sinnet, ostört mitt i stridens larm, beskyddar varje tapper krigare under hans bemödande att upprätthålla kristna ideal, varje arbetare i försvarsberedskapens verkstäder, varje kvinna, som i hemmet lyfter tanken i bön för dem som farit till avlägsna länder. Oräkneliga skaror vända sig till Gud för att få ledning, då de veta, att ständigt umgänge med Honom utgör ett mäktigt vapen, ett som aldrig skall svika.

I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] skriver Mary Baker Eddy (sid. 215): "Vadhelst som är styrt av Gud, är aldrig för ett ögonblick berövat ljuset och makten av intelligens och Liv." Vi kunna vara förvissade om, att Gud aldrig övergiver Sina egna. Ingen våldsam kris av materiella stridande krafter väger ett grand inför Gud, oändligt Sinne, gudomlig Kärlek, i vilken alla identiteter städse förbliva beskyddade och bevarade.

Det sublima faktum kvarstår orubbat, att emedan Gud skapade människan till Sin egen avbild och likhet, är människan helt och hållet andlig, uppehållen och hugsvalad av den ende Fadern, "hos vilken ingen förändring äger rum och ingen växling av ljus och mörker". Ett kärlekstullt accepterande av denna odödliga sanning, som är baserad på vetenskaplig förståelse av Guds alltidnärvaro, skall föra oss i trygghet genom de vådligaste situationer. Pressen och radion delgiva oss ofta beskrivningar av soldater, sjömän och flygare, vilka blivit beskyddade och fått stöd, då de vänt sig till Gud med bön om befrielse ur någon förtvivlad belägenhet. Dessa berättelser äro styrkande för oss alla. De äro den innevarande stundens svar på den tvivlande fråga, som ställdes av forna dagars israeliter: "Kan väl Gud duka ett bord i öknen?" Låt oss aldrig tvivla på Hans makt. Han kan och Han skall fylla det mänskliga behovet, ända intill jordens yttersta gränser.

"De ogudaktigas lampa skall slockna ut", läsa vi i Ordspråksboken (24:20). Slutlig befrielse från mörkrets makter är viss. Om krig är nödvändigt för vårt bemödande att vidmakthålla Kristi rike, behöva vi icke klaga eller frukta. Med Sanningen till vår sköld och vårt harnesk kunna vi utan bävan avvakta rättfärdighetens vissa gryning. Vi kunna bibehålla en lugn vision och ro i tanken, vilken belägenhet vi än kunna ställas inför, emedan vi veta, att Gud för evigt är Allt-i-allt. Vi kunna lägga vårt liv i Hans hand, i lugn och klar förvissning om att Han alltid bevarar Sina barn.

Mästarens ovärderliga budskap till sina lärjungar tillhör var och en av oss i denna dag: "Frid lämnar jag efter mig åt eder, min frid giver jag eder; icke giver jag eder den, som världen giver. Edra hjärtan vare icke oroliga eller försagda" (Joh. 14:27). Den som hyser detta budskap i sitt hjärta är trygg, till och med i stridens larm. Han kan gå framåt säker och oförskräckt, stark i förståelsen att hans liv är outsläckligt, emedan det är "fördolt med Kristus i Gud".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Day in June

Here is a cloud-free day,
One of those crystal days when
Though the eyes be closed
The whole countenance
Gratefully uplifted
Perceives the sun.

The glimmering dusk foretells
An evening bejeweled;
And I know
That for those hearts
Who have deep peace
The stars will be belled.

A. E. JOHNSON

The

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1943

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Trade Pact Authority a Tool in Postwar Era.....By William H. Stringer

Congress made history yesterday—history which may shine far down the anxious corridors of post-war world reconstruction. When the Senate by the substantial ballot of 59 to 23 followed the House in voting renewal of the reciprocal trade pact authority, it placed in the capable hands of Secretary of State Cordell Hull a tool that, while it is not the only necessary implement, is fundamental to the re-establishment of normal trade relations among the nations when peace comes.

The immediate world effect of the vote is mostly psychological rather than material. Few trade agreements are signed in the midst of war. War-time trade controls, invoked escape-clauses in the trade pacts, scarcity of shipping, and military considerations have cut heavily into normal foreign commerce.

The indisputable fact, however, is that Congress by its stand has definitely taken a first step requisite for basing the economic foundations of peace. And it has refrained from writing into the trade program authority several strongly-urged amendments, even the least of which, according to the weight of expert testimony, would have seriously crippled the program.

The Senate heeded Mr. Hull's denunciation of the apparently-mild Danaher amendment which provided merely that Congress reserved the right to terminate any agreement by majority vote six months after the war. Had supporters of the Danaher proposal been able to muster a Senate majority, the other United Nations would have been justified in interpreting the result as ample warning that when the "wartime necessity for Allied unity," as some amendment advocates phrased it, was past, Congress would very likely abandon the trade program and withdraw the nation into the shell of economic isolation.

Perpetual Alertness Needed

As Senator George put it, it was as though a landlord, renting a house to tenants, should place right under the "Bless Our Home" sign in the parlor a note reading "Notice, Tenant: I can dispossess you the first of the month if I choose. (Signed) Landlord."

The Administration harped pretty strongly on the theme that failure to extend the trade authority would wreck America's postwar plans. This was probably an overstatement. But it is an even larger overstatement to say that the battle to win Congressmen and influence Senators toward post-war collaboration is now won, or to believe that the reciprocal trade program has now become the permanent, irrevocable law of the land.

The need is for perpetual alertness. The trade pact authority is renewed for only two years. Analysis of the voting yesterday indicates that, if the Senators should vote the same way when the extension comes up again two years hence, a sufficient number of proponents would still be sitting to carry the day again for Secretary Hull.

But not a few Members of Congress who saw it as their patriotic or popular duty to support the trade program in wartime, have reserved judgment as to what they would do two years hence. Senator Walsh of Massachusetts told the Senate that he was not committing himself to postwar views, and went on to predict a powerful congressional move after the war to regain full authority over the writing of tariffs.

30 Agreements Made

If America's reciprocal trade program were to stand or fall on its achievements to date, the economists would criticize it not because it had been too effective in admitting foreign products, as some Senate debaters insisted, but because it had not boosted international trade enough. To be sure, 30 agreements have been signed with 27 countries since its inception in 1934. Pacts have followed the good neighbor trail to 15 Latin-American republics. Agreements with Britain and Canada have breached the exclusive empire preferential trade system. Secretary Hull has been able to point to a $1,000,000,000 increase in American exports from 1934 to 1939, resulting in part from the trade program.

Yet imports have by no means kept pace with exports. As a matter of fact, the keen bargaining gentlemen who conduct America's trade agreement negotiations have employed a number of ingenious devices which have avoided mass tariff concessions. There is nothing in the record to suggest, as some Senators seemed to fear, that American negotiators have been outsmarted or outbargained at any time.

Heavy problems of economic readjustment will face the United States with the end of war. Trade with Latin America is overstimulated. There will be clamorings for tariff protection for infant war industries, including synthetic rubber. Senator Taft wants to know what will become of the farmers who have boosted flax production 600 per cent since 1938, when foreign flax is again imported. There may be need for more dynamic, temporary measures than are feasible under the Hull program.

These questions must be dealt with in the post-war adjustment. Towards—and beyond—that day of adjustment the Hull trade program stands as a measure of insurance and assurance, that the United States will not repeat the high tariffs and restricted trade practices which followed World War I, and helped produce the economic debacle of the 1930's, that it will not return to Smoot-Hawleyism, but that it will resume the war-interrupted march toward greater and freer world trade. In short, that it will seek to fulfill the economic clauses of the Atlantic Charter.

Axis Clashes With Enslaved Now Reaching a Climax

'European wall of concrete and steel' confronted by threats of Allied invasion and revolt within.

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the threat to the outer defenses of the Fortress Europe is growing daily, conflicts between the Axis nations and the enslaved peoples are rapidly moving toward a climax. The Axis garrison sees itself confronted with what might be called a "military inflation"—their resources lagging constantly behind the needs of the moment.

Reliable estimates indicate that the number of German troops at the Russian front has diminished by 500,000 men as compared to 1942. The recruiting of some 300,000 "Volksdeutschen" has prevented a further decline in numbers, but is held to affect adversely the fighting value of the German army. Auxiliary troops, mainly from Rumania and Hungary, are estimated to have diminished by 700,000 men.

Despite the boast-propaganda about the "European wall of concrete and steel" utterances of apprehension can be heard from official quarters. The German Vice-Admiral Pfeifer admitted that the possibility of an Allied landing in Saloniki could not be excluded. It is well to remember that the Allied landing in Saloniki in World War I had a decisive bearing on the final collapse of the Central Powers.

Italian Defenses Weak

Another sign of pessimism could be found in the statement of a spokesman of the German High Command who declared that Italy had nothing with which to match the Atlantic Wall. "The Italian coast," he said, "lacks concrete gun emplacements. The defense will have to be carried out by means of mobile artillery and armored trains."

Not less hopeless than to muster a sufficient number of men and weapons to defend a 12,000-mile front appears the task to cope with the guerrilla troops which emerge from every corner of the continent.

Approximately 10 Axis divisions are locked in battle against Gen. Draha Mikhailovitch's forces in the Yugoslav provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In Albania, men and women are harassing the Italian garrison without let-up.

Hidden Munitions

In Poland, the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto cost the lives of 30,000 Jews and 1,000 Gestapo men and Nazi soldiers. However, there exists a Polish underground army which the Germans have not yet met.

It is a fully organized army, complete with officers, hidden munitions, armaments and uniforms and controlled from a headquarters in London. As the Polish Minister to Australia, Silvester Gruszka, revealed in a press conference, that army is in constant touch with its leaders by radio and is waiting solely for the call to rise against the intruders.

In the Baltic countries partisan activity is mounting. According to the Deutsche Zeitung in Ostland numbers of police and SS-men have been killed by guerrillas who are warmly supported by the remainder of the population.

Martial Law in Crete

Ceaseless guerrilla warfare has forced the Germans to proclaim martial law in Crete and Southern Greece. Unofficial sources estimate that the country has between 20,000 and 40,000 partisan fighters who joined forces in the "National Bands of Greece" and make virtually continuous raids against Axis garrisons and supply lines.

Ferdinand Grenier, former Communist Deputy now with the Fighting French, revealed that the French "Council of Resistance," comprising no less than 90 per cent of all able-bodied French men and women, has issued an "Invasion Day" plan to go into effect when the Allied invasion comes.

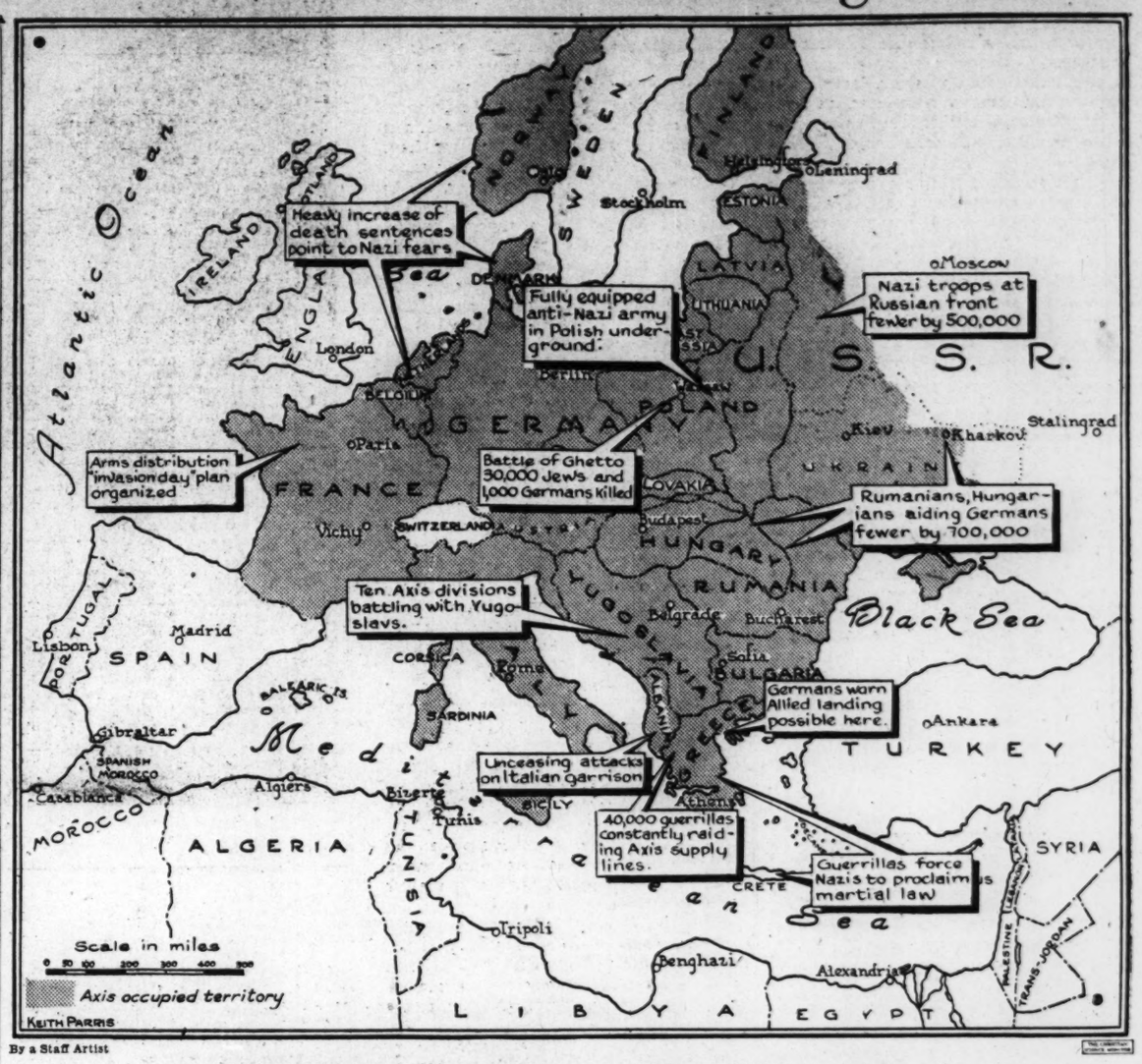
The plan makes provisions for the distribution of arms, calling of a general strike, seizing of public buildings, and paralyzing the Vichy police and military forces. Until the moment of uprising the French underground aims mainly at crippling the transportation system. Score for the last five months: 292 locomotives destroyed or damaged.

Reprisals in Holland

In Holland, Denmark, and Norway, which the Germans expect to be primary objects of invasion, the Nazi authorities try to intimidate the population by producing capital sentences on an unparalleled scale. Executions of 64 Dutchmen were reported in the first three weeks of May.

Executions are also rising in Austria from where it has now become known that Heinrich Himmler had personally to intervene in order to suppress the recent revolt among the workers of St. Pölten.

That not everything is all right within Germany proper could be inferred from an official Nazi report about the execution of five persons the day after the Möhne and Eder dams had been destroyed. Whether those two events were in any way connected could not be ascertained so far.


Heavy increase of death sentences point to Nazi fears
Fully equipped anti-Nazi army in Polish underground.
Nazi troops at Russian front fewer by 500,000
Arms distribution "invasion day" plan organized
Battle of Ghetto 30,000 Jews and 1,000 Germans Killed
Rumanians, Hungarians aiding Germans fewer by 700,000
Ten Axis divisions battling with Yugoslavs.
Germans warn Allied landing possible here.
Unceasing attacks on Italian garrison
40,000 guerrillas constantly raiding Axis supply lines.
Guerrillas force Nazis to proclaim martial law
Scale in miles
Axis occupied territory
KEITH PARRIS

By a Staff Artist

Hitler's "Fortress Europa" Full of Unrest as Hour of Invasion Approaches

Various points at which the Nazis are having increasing trouble with patriots of the conquered countries seeking to throw off the German yoke are indicated in the above map. Boxes show main sectors in which trouble with saboteurs, guerrillas, and other resisters has been reported during the past week.

Memo From Stockholm:

Listening Post for Europe.....By Charles Gratke

Mr. Gratke, Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, has been touring Sweden with a group of American journalists.

If you've ever seen an electrician in a manhole fitting together hundreds of ends from tiny wires which fan out where the cables come together, you know how it feels to be in Stockholm.

This is one of the few places left in Europe where the telephone still rings and where tenuous channels of information are still open to belligerent and neutral alike.

Censorship and stringent border control have made Lisbon inarticulate. During a short stay there en route to Sweden it was surprising to discover how scant Portugal's contacts with the remainder of the Continent had become.

Switzerland, though still in radio communication with the outside world, is so geographically surrounded that it is no longer the premier listening post. Honors have passed to Stockholm—complete with all the E. Phillips Oppenheim touches.

Military in Civilian Garb

There are refugees from Norway whose tales of concentration camps chill the most callous of listeners. You can meet travelers from Germany and the Balkans. You can talk to people back from Finland, or to Swedish volunteers who fought with the Finns against the Russians during that winter war. And you can listen as Danes recount details of the Nazi occupation, and visitors from the Low Countries describe the plight of Holland and Denmark. Newspapers from the Continent still find their way to Stockholm and officers from a dozen different armies walk the streets in civilian garb.

One Japanese with a Malacca walking stick was a frequenter of the Grand Hotel, but we noticed that we mysteriously managed never to enter the same elevator. The German Legation is just around the corner, but no Americans these days are interviewing Hans Thomsen, recently here from Washington. A strange air of unreality surrounds the whole business. It must be making overtime work for the Swedish police, for we've noticed that whenever officials want to contact members of our group it does not take them very long, no matter how obscure a spot we are suddenly visiting.

It sounds melodramatic, but one of the larger Legations here has an expert who spends considerable full time examining the Chancery offices and the homes of Legation members by secret microphones.

Rumors are simply terrific. Sources must be carefully checked before accepting stories not well documented. Apparently it was in Stockholm where the Russians planted a report about a year ago that Murmansk had been taken by the Germans—though no one here was able to figure out why the Soviets desired to spread the story. Last month the story ran like wildfire over Stockholm that Germany had occupied Finland outright, but experienced correspondents double checked and the report was not sent out by responsible newsmen.

Similarly, no one bit at the recent rumors that Turkey was entering the war on the side of the Allies.

Rumors are often accompanied by inviting-looking statistics. This gives away a trade secret but it is possible to disclose one method of checking. This is seldom to accept the total figure but always to get a breakdown. There are two reasons.

One, with a breakdown one usually knows the source of the talking. Second, it is possible to check the details and see whether they compare with checkable facts. For example, estimating the total German military and bureaucratic personnel in Norway at 250,000 is based on definite detailed knowledge, as similarly are the estimates up to 90,000 Germans in northern Finland.

Increase in Legations

How vital Sweden has become is clearly indicated by the size of the legations in Stockholm, which a year or so ago were nominal establishments.

The British lead with an official personnel of 200. The Germans are a close second with 193. The United States personnel totals 169, and the Russians 68.

Among the others, Norway has 86; Italians, 31; Finns, 26; Danes, 10. There should be added to this, naturally, any unofficial personnel—the sort of fellows once referred to as tourists.

Perhaps no example of the rapidity of the grapevine comes closer home than the experience of our group of six Americans here as guests of the Swedish Government. This past week we have been ready to leave at a moment's notice, awaiting the decision as to when planes would leave for Britain. More often than not friends will call up by telephone with information before one receives word from official sources. In one instance an entirely unofficial person told us five hours ahead exactly what to expect and it happened.

But separating the sheep from the goats is nothing new in the newspaperman's world and Stockholm is certainly the place in which to do this these days.

To Change the Subject:

Wisconsin and Its Cook Book.....By Grace Miller

The State of Wisconsin, meaning officially, with a capital S and W, is interested in more things than the mere matters of state discussed in legislative halls—taxes, states' rights, and such. It's interested in how you make "Krummel Kuchen," and wants to tell you how to make it. It's interested in how you make butterscotch bread, pumpkin pie, and sour milk pancakes like grandma used to make.

Yes. The State of Wisconsin has issued a cook book, a tempting, colorful one, full of pictures. The book calls itself "a Tribute to the Foster Mother of the Human Race, whose dairy products have made America strong and mighty." And for a frontispiece there's a photograph of some black and white Wisconsin cows, chewing cuds and switching tails under shade trees in a sunny pasture beside a "crick." (Well, "creek" if you must.)

Seventeen thousand Wisconsin women contributed to the book through a favorite dairy recipe contest, and the recipes sound like a League of Nations. They are an index of the many nationalities that pioneered in the state generations ago, and helped make it the famous dairy country it is.

Cottage Cheese Tarts

There's "Kolachy" (Bohemian cottage cheese tarts), for instance; Danish Kringle; Berliner Kranser (cookies that call for "4 raw egg yolks and 4 cooked egg yolks"). There's Scotch Short Bread; Punchki (Polish doughnuts); Armenian Beaurack (a sort of turnover filled with a cheese and parsley omelet). There are Swiss Eggs Rice Bavarian; Tomatoes Bristol.

And if those titles don't intrigue you, how about "Lazy Daisy Cake"? With it there's a recipe for "frosting." Doesn't "frosting" sound like village streets and homey kitchens? "Icing"—well, icing sounds like boulevards, or Park Avenue.

As you might expect, there's a good deal said about cheese. Charts, pictures, and an index explain the many sorts Wisconsin makes, with advice on how to handle them. Did you know it manufactures more than 20 types of Italian cheese alone—"Salame," for instance, "Provolonl" and "Provoloncinni"?

'Burning Bush' Appetizer

And did you know there's an "apple cheese" and a "pear"?

For an appetizer the book asks you to try spreading potato chips with cream cheese. Or, make another cheese appetizer called "Burning Bush."

Certainly some business expert had a hand in compiling the book. To round or heap up, or not to round or heap up, isn't left to your discretion. There's no guesswork about it. Plainly, unequivocally, a chart inside the front cover says, "Use level measurements, "Sift flour once before measuring." It tells exactly what a "slow" oven is, and gives advice on size and shape of baking pans.

Wisconsin is printing only 25,000 copies of this "Favorite Recipes from America's Dairyland," and says the demand for them already is tremendous. So——. Line forms on the right.

Supplies Skim the Himalayas But Burma Road Still Needed

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Wings over the Himalayas soon will equal in effectiveness the delivery of military supplies by way of the Burma Road—but the Allies still want the Burma Road back.

Sources that cannot be quoted reported today that, on the basis of information direct from China, cargo planes now are flying Army goods from India in a gross tonnage amounting to about one third of that which was trucked over the highway before it fell to the Japanese.

In a month or so they will be carrying nearly two thirds of the Burma Road monthly average. And that, it was explained, will mean virtual replacement of the old Burma Road volume as far as military value is concerned, because it's all Army supplies now, whereas much of the old truck shipments were commercial goods.

It was made clear, nevertheless, that loss of the Burma Road is keenly felt and that its return to the United Nations is regarded as vital to the Allies as a supplementary route for guns, ammunition, bombs and plane supplies to be used against the Japanese.

Much more can be expected of the air transport system, it was said, when the present problem of inadequate airfields is overcome. Planes mostly used now are two-engined ships similar to those on American air lines. The Army is swinging toward four-engined planes, but runways have been cracking up under the strain.

An important factor in the air shipments has been the China National Aviation Corporation, which uses a score or so of Lend-Lease planes and carries about one third of the present volume.

Labor Inquiry at Ottawa

OTTAWA, June 3 (CP)—The National War Labor Board, continuing its inquiry into labor relations, yesterday heard briefs from two union organizations and two employer associations.

The Hamilton Labor Council (C. C. L.) urged legislation to guarantee workers collective bargaining rights.

The Canadian Seamen's Union (A. F. of L.) recommended a wage stabilization plan with upward revision through collective bargaining of low-wage levels.

The Employers' Associations which appeared before the Board were the Central Ontario Industrial Relations Institute of Toronto and the Niagara District Industrial Relations Institute of St. Catherines, Ontario. Both indorsed the general principle of collective bargaining and urged that the new Ontario Collective Bargaining Act be given a trial before new legislation was introduced.

The Hamilton Labor Council in its brief presented by the Secretary, Peter Dunlop, said it had met repeated opposition in its efforts to promote organization.

The Council said labor unrest in Hamilton was growing more serious every day.

Rios Rallies Leftists to Allied Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — President Rios, in the economic task imposed by Chilean solidarity with the United Nations, appears to have rallied the Leftist parties which elected him to a sense of their international responsibilities.

The Socialists and Democrats have composed their internal differences and agreed to become re-associated with the Radicals in the Government. The Radicals are the President's own party and are dominant among the Left groups. This entails a Cabinet reshuffle with the disappearance of at least one businessman whose counsel President Rios would probably liked to have retained.

However, important projects are before Congress and it is essential there should be more driving force from the center of Government itself. President Rios counts on a strong Cabinet team, limited to the Left, but excluding the communists, to supply the power. The Right has agreed, tacitly, not to obstruct as long as its toes are not trodden upon too heavily.

One of the first and most urgent tasks is to stabilize the domestic economic situation, so as not to interfere with the war effort—the mining and supplying of copper and nitrate for the United States. This co-operation might be undermined by inflation, which has developed into a serious national problem—one might say danger.

Legislating Price Control

The Government, somewhat tardily, has decided to legislate the control of prices with the corresponding limitations on profits. This came after strong warnings from Allied friends.

Hector Lazo, a subdirector of the Board of Economic Warfare, also criticized Chilean merchants for raising prices on imported goods. He mentioned cases of sales at 120 per cent more than the cost price and indicated that such profiteering could not continue with merchandise rationed and shipped under the priorities regime.

It is more difficult than it seems for a remote country such as Chile to settle down to a stern war economy, but it is a sacrifice that the Rios Government, which has just completed its first year of office, is now explaining to the people and pressing through Congress. The pace is not expected to be fast, but it will certainly not be as slow as the campaign to break relations with the Axis. The pressure of economics is very swift today in South America because the United States is forced to withdraw more and more shipping.

Another program requiring legislative approval is that of electric power nationalization. This has only an indirect connection with the war effort but the treatment of North American capital involved calls for careful and just handling at this time, especially as the big semi-official Development Corporation depends on North American electrical machinery to complete the larger national power scheme.

Transportation Purchase

The Rios Government has proposed the purchase of the street-car system in Santiago. This is the property of the Chilean Electricity Company, a subsidiary of American & Foreign Power. The company has been running at a loss and been under official control for the past year. The Government says it will maintain the existing low fares, which the company found impossible.

There is also a local shipping problem within the general one. The chamber of deputies has recommended the rejection of a North American proposition to obtain the use of three units of the South American Steamship Company (Valparaiso), Aconcagua, Copiapo and Imperial, in view of their speed and freight capacity. Washington has offered equivalent tonnage in return and guaranteed Chilean wartime supplies, as well as promising three new ships after the war.

The Government can hardly countenance this negative attitude toward a valuable friend and a virtual ally, especially when it has just received important priority shipments for a nationalization program on which the Chilean people had set their heart but which, actually, might have been postponed till more appropriate peacetimes. The shipping company agreed to lending or selling the ships.

The greater harmony among the Leftist parties behind the Government and their declared intention to rally around Señor Rios are encouraging signs of the political times when the Chilean regime has to face up to and solve all these economic problems—some petty and some big, but all summing up to a vital influence on the national contribution to the war-winning effort.

'Concerts Under the Stars' For Rocky Mountain Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUEBLO, Colo.—Open-air concerts in large football stadiums will be undertaken this summer in the Rocky Mountain region as an experiment by Arthur M. Oberfelder, Denver impresario who for more than 30 years has been sponsoring big names in the musical world in indoor auditoriums.

"Concerts Under the Stars," as Mr. Oberfelder calls his series, will be presented in July and August in the Spencer Penrose Stadium in Colorado Springs, the Denver University stadium in Denver and the Hastings College stadium in Hastings, Neb. If the concerts meet with the success anticipated, the stadium circuit will be expanded next year.

Artists booked for this summer are Grace Moore, star of the Metropolitan Opera Company, concert stage, motion pictures and radio; Paul Robeson, Negro baritone; James Melton, Metropolitan tenor, and Bidy Sayao, Brazilian lyric soprano with the Metropolitan.

"The type of music for these programs will be the music you love to hear," Mr. Oberfelder said, "nothing technical and heavy to make listeners tense, but principally the songs that have endured from the popular operettas—the kind of music featured by Sigmund Romberg on his recent tour.

Similar to Other Cities

"The idea brings to this part of the country the same sort of concerts which have been so popular at the Lewisohn Stadium in New York, on the Potomac in Washington, at Grant Park in Chicago, at the Milwaukee Stadium, the Hollywood Bowl and the outdoor opera in St. Louis.

"Obviously by having large seating capacities, we expect to put these great artists within the reach of everyone through low-priced series tickets. Mass selling of tickets will be followed by placing blocks of seats through clubs, organizations, and war workers.

"Milton Shrednik and his augmented National Broadcasting Company orchestra of 55 pieces will give the symphonic background. We are building a huge portable shell in which to present the artists. It will be equipped with special amplification and lighting."

The premiere in Colorado Springs will be the night of July 3, when Miss Moore will be presented. The stadium is one of the most beautiful in the country and is located at the foot of Cheyenne Mountain with its singing tower of the Will Rogers Shrine of the Sun. Near by is famous Pikes Peak.

Distinguished Visitors

Many leading figures in the concert world are planning to go to Colorado Springs from various parts of the country for the premiere.

Contracts with artists are such that there is a three-day leeway on each engagement in case of unfavorable weather.

Associated with Mr. Oberfelder in the Colorado Springs series is Mrs. Mayre Swartz Olin, Pueblo impresario. The Springs dates are: Miss Moore, July 3; Mr. Robeson, July 30; Mr. Melton, Aug. 5, and Miss Sayao, Aug. 20.

The Denver dates: Miss Moore, July 8; Mr. Robeson, July 23; Mr. Melton, Aug. 3, and Miss Sayao, the week of Aug. 16.

Miss Moore will be in Hastings on June 30 and Mr. Robeson's date there will be July 26.

Journalism Teachers See Need of Papers

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Newspapers occupy a "key position in the total war effort," a special report of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism said today.

"News is more necessary than ever in time of crisis," the report, issued through the United States Office of Education, declared.

"It is necessary for the proper functioning of a democracy and it is necessary for morale."

The journalism teachers were told that their instructions also instill in youth discipline and skill—"Two of the important requirements for training for the armed forces."

The report was prepared by Dr. Frank Luther Mott, University of Missouri; Herschel M. Colbert, Grinnell [Iowa] College, and W. Emerson Reck, of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,310,490
1943 volume to date 150,638,663
1942 volume to date 44,943,192

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wed'sday	52.0	Prev. day	52.1
M'nth ago	50.7	Year ago	35.0
'43 high	52.1	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60e	1	61½	61½	61½	
Air & Sty 1½gs ↑	20	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
Adams Exp (1.45e)	20	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
Addressograph (1)	6	20⅞	20	20¼	+ ½
Air Reduction (1a)	6	48	47½	48	— ⅝
Alaska Juneau	15	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	15	2½	2⅛	2⅜	
Allegh of $5Dew	8	21	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	4	20¾	20¼	20⅜	+ ½
Allegheny pr pf	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¾
Allegh Lud 5 .70g	7	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
Allen Indust ⅜gs	3	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	*1	161½	161½	161½	
Allied Mills (1½g)	2	25	24⅜	25	— ⅜
Allied Strs (.45g)	10	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	1	91	90½	91	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg ½gs	14	37¾	36⅞	37¾	+ ½
Alpha P Cem (1½g)	5	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	21	86	85	85	— ⅝
Am Ag Chem g .20	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
Am Bank Note .40g	14	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
Am Bank N pf 3 ↑	30	57	57	57	
Am Bosch (1¼e)	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh ¼g	2	39	38¾	39	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	16	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Am Can (3)	14	88	86	88	+1½
Am Can pf (7)	↑ 80	178	177¼	178	+1¼
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	2	44⅞	44¼	44¾	+ ⅞
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	2	79	78¼	79	
Am Ch & Cable 1e	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
Am Ch&Chl pf 5 ↑	40	113	113	113	+1¾
Am Chicle (4a)	↑ 100	111	111	111	
Am Cryst Sug 1¼g	18	17⅛	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅜
Am C S 6%pf6 ↑	20	103½	103¼	103¼	—1¼
Am Distill	23	30⅜	29⅛	30½	+ ½
Am Encaus Tissue	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	4	27¼	27	27	— ⅜
Am & For Pow	26	7¾	7½	7⅝	
Am&FP $7 1.92x	1	80	80	80	
Am & F P 2pf	47	22½	22	22¼	+ ¼
Am-Haw $5 1½g	2	34	33½	34	+ ⅝
Am Hide & Leath	1	4	4	4	
Am Hide & Leath pf	1	4	4	4	
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	68¾	68½	68⅝	+ ⅛
Am Ice	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (7½e)	2	50¾	50¾	50¾	+1
Am Internat Aun	1	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Invest III .30e	3	6½	6¾	6½	+ ¼
Am Inv pf 2½g	↑150	42¾	42	42¾	+ ¾
Am Locomotive	12	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 5½k	6	105½	104¾	105½	+ ½
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Am M & Met ½pg	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
Am News 1.80	↑ 1	31½	31	31½	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Am P & L $6 pf	7	32¼	32	32	
Am P & L $5 pf	7	28⅞	28¼	28¾	
Am Rad & St .30g	↑68	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40e	19	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅜
Am RM pf 4½g	↑22	65	64½	64½	— ⅜
Am Saf Raz ½pg	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Am Seating (1e)	1	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	
Am Ship Bld 2g	↑28	31¾	30¾	31¼	—1
Am Smelt & R (2)	21	42¾	42¼	42⅜	— ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7	↑160	151¾	150	151¾	+1¾
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	2	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
Am Sti Fdrs (1e)	10	28⅛	27½	28	+ ⅛
Am Stores (¾g)	2	15	14¾	15	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	4	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	11	155⅜	154⅞	155⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	60	59⅞	60	+ ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	14	61	60	61	— ½
Am Tob pf (6)	↑ 30	139¼	139¼	139¼	— ½
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1a)	28	43¾	43	43¾	+2¼
Am Viscose pf (5)	2	117¾	118⅜	118⅜	— ⅜
Am Wat Wks	31	8	7⅞	8	
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
Am Woolen	10	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	1	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	6	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
Anaconda 1g	76	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	— ⅛
Anac W&C 1¼n ↑	60	27	26½	27	— ⅜
Archer H Gl .15g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
APW Paper	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	8	109¾	109	109¾	+ ⅛
Arm Ill	46	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Arm Ill pr pf	6	61½	61	61½	—1
Arm Ill pf	10	73	73	73	
Armstrong Ck 1½g	5	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Arnold Const (1½)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Arlboom Corp .20g	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Asso Dry Gds 1½g	21	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
Asso DG 1pf 6	↑280	88	87¾	88	+ ¼
Asso DG 2pf 7	↑ 80	76½	84	76½	+2¾
Assoc Inv pf 5	↑ 1	104½	104½	104½	
Atch T & S F 3g	44	57¾	55⅞	57½	+ ⅜
Atch T & S F pf 5	10	85½	84½	85½	
Atl Cst Line 1½gg	14	34⅝	34¼	34½	+ ¼
Au Refining .30g	21	27	26¼	26¾	
Aut Refin pf 4	↑ 20	111	111	111	
Avlas Corp ¼g	10	13¼	13	13	
Avlas Corp pf (3)	1	53½	53½	53½	
Avlas Pow 1½gg	↑430	62	60	61	—1
Aust Nich pr A	↑ 20	55	54¾	54¾	— ¼
Aviation Corp .10g	185	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct (1e)	54	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	31	9¼	9	9⅛	
Balt & Ohio pf	5	13¾	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
Barber Asph	6	20¼	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
Barker Bros	2	11	10	11	+1¼
Barker pf 2¼	↑ 10	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	
Barnsdall Oil .60	20	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1e)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
Bell Aire (2e)	14	20	18⅝	18⅜	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	21	38½	37⅞	38½	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60g	9	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	16	14¾	14⅝	14⅜	— ⅛
Beth Gs Co 1.60a	6	33	33	33	— ½
Beth Steel (3g)	18	65	64	64⅞	+ ¾
Beth Steel pf (7)	↑2	117¼	117	117¼	+2½
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	3	36	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
Black & Dck 1.60	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .20g	↑6	9¾	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	18	18¼	18	18¼	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	1	56	56	56	
Bon Ami A (4)	↑ 30	92	92	92	
Bon Ami B 2½	↑ 50	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ½
Bond Stra 1.60	9	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	9	27¾	27	27¾	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	14	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	4	5¾	5¼	5¾	— ⅛
Bower Roll B 1g	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅜
Bridgeport Br ½pg	12	11¼	11½	11½	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	9	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅜
Bristol-Myers .90g	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	
Bkyn & Q Trans	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn-Man Tr	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	45	17¾	16¾	17¼	+1
Bruns-Balke (1½g)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	24	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
Bucy-Er 7 pf ↑	50	111	111	111	—1½
Budd Mfg	17	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	↑ 60	109	109	109	
Budd Wheel ¼g	6	9¾	9½	9⅝	
Buffalo Forg .90g	3	18	18	18	— ¼
Bullard Co (1g)	*1	23	23	23	
Bulova Watch (2)	5	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
Burling Mills .70g	18	31	30¼	31	+ ¼
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
Burr Add M .60	37	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Bush Term .20g	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Bush Term pf 6	↑ 10	66	66	66	—1
Bush TBpf13½k	↑ 10	41	41	41	
Butler Bros .30g	2	9	8⅞	9	
Butte C&Z ¼e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	8	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Byron Jack ⅛gs	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
Calif Pack 1½	14	27¼	26¾	27¼	
Callahan Z-Lead	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Calumet & H .45g	*12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Campbell Wyn ½g	7	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
Can D G Ale .60	7	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅜
Canad Pacific	30	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
Caro C & O (5)	↑ 70	95¾	95	95¼	
Case (JI) Co 7e	3	122	121	122	
Case (JI) pf 7	↑ 10	140	140	140	+ ½
Caterpil Trac (2)	19	49	48½	49	+ ⅞
Celanese Cp ½gs	14	39¼	38¾	39	+ ⅜
Celotex Corp ½g	11	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	26	23	21⅝	22¾	+1
Cent Found .10e	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
C Ill Lt pf 4½	↑ 60	106	106	106	+ ¼
Cent RR N J	5	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
Cent Vio Sug 2½g	17	22¼	21⅜	22	+ ⅜
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	39	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	6	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Certified 6 pf	↑240	60	59½	59½	— ¼
Champ Paper 1½gg	8	21¾	21	21¾	+ ¼
Checker Cab	1	25	25	25	
Ches & Ohio (3)	38	45	44¾	45	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	15	8	7⅞	8	
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	↑18	14½	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
Chi Gt West	6	6½	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Chi Gt W wi ¾gs	↑20	21⅜	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅜
Chi Mail Or ½g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Chi Pneu Trool (2)	5	19½	19¾	19½	+ ¼
Chi PT pref2½	50	*3⅛	*3	53	—1
Chi R Is & Pac	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Chi Ri&Pac 6 pf	6	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Chi Ri&Pac 7 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅜
Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Chrysler Co (1¼g)	59	81	78⅝	81	+2¾
Cities Ser & P 1.20	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
City Invest	↑ 60	49	49	49	
Clark Equip (2)	4	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ⅛
Cleve Cliffs Iron	1	29	29	29	
Cleve Cliffs Ir pf	1	104	104	104	
Cleve El Ill 2.40	12	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ⅛
Cleve Graph B .60	1	12	12	12	
Climax Molyb 1.20a	4	44¾	44⅛	44¾	— ⅛
Clueti Peabody 1g	12	36	35⅜	36	+ ⅜
Coca-Cola (3)	1	110	110	110	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	8	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ¼
Colo-P-P pf4¼k ↑	20	107¾	107⅜	107¾	
Collins & Aik	2	26½	26¼	26½	
Col & South	↑230	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Col & South 1pf	↑120	11	11	11	
Col & South 2pf	↑120	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
Col Fuel & Ir ½pg	15	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Col Broadc A .60g	10	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
Col Broadc B .60g	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Col G & El	98	5½	5	5⅛	
Con G&E 6 pf 6	7	67¾	66¾	67½	+ ⅜
Con G&E 5 pf 5 ↑	50	61	61	61	— ¾
Colum Pict ½e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Colum Carbon (4)	1	91	91	91	—1½
Comi Credit (3)	9	42¾	42	42½	+ ½
Comi Invest Tr 3	10	44	43¼	44	+ ¾
Com I T cpf4¼ ↑	30	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Comi Solvents .30g	*5	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Comwith & South	324		7/8	1⅛	— 1/8
Com & So pf 3k	6	57⅞	57¼	57⅞	+ ⅜
Comwith Ed .70g	8	24¼	24	24½	— ⅛
Conde Nast ½gg	12	10	9½	9½	— ½
Congol-Naira (1)	5	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
Consol Cigar 1½gs	6	23½	22½	23½	+ ⅛
Con Cig pr pf6½% ↑	20	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
Cons Copper	21	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	32	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	6	97⅞	97½	97½	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	8	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Cons Film pf 1½gk	3	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Cons Vultee ½gg	19	17⅜	17	17⅛	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼k	4	25	25	25	
Cons R R Cuba pf	30	9¾	9	9¾	+ ¾
Consol'n Coal	3	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
Consol'n Coal pf	2	63	62½	62½	—1½
Cons Pr pf 4½g ↑	10	98	98	98	
Cont Bak ½gg	16	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	108	108	108	+2
Cont Can (1½g)	22	36¾	35⅝	36⅝	+1½
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	48½	48⅜	48½	
Cont Motors .30g	*36	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	17	35½	34⅞	35½	+ ¼
Cont Steel (1g)	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
Copperweld Sti .80	3	13½	13¼	13½	
Corn Exch 2.40 ↑	250	44⅞	44¼	44½	— ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	14	61¼	60¾	61	— ⅛
Cory Prod pf 7 ↑	4	179	179	179	
Coty Inc (.15g)	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Coty Internatl	6	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	70	21¾	20½	21⅝	+1
Crane Co cv pf 5	↑140	105½	105½	105½	
Cream of Wh ¾g	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅜
Crew Ck & S ½gg	11	30¾	29⅞	30⅛	
Crown C&S pf 2¼	4	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	15	16	15¼	16	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 ↑	20	93½	93½	93½	— ½
Crucible Steel 2e	17	36⅛	35⅜	36½	+ ⅛
Cuba RR pf	↑130	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ¼
Cuban-Am Sug ¾gg	121	13½	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
Cudahy Pack	14	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub (.50)	9	9	9	9	
Curtis Publishing	42	6¾	6½	6¾	— ⅛
Curt P pr pf 1¾gk	*8	25⅜	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1g	44	8¾	8½	8⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A ½gg	5	23¾	23½	23¾	
Davega Strs ½e	1	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Davison Chem .60e	13	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ½
Decca Records (1)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	12	37¾	36⅝	37¾	+1⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	33¾	33⅝	33¾	— ⅛
Dietes-Wem-G ¾gg	2	20	20	20	
Del & Hudson	11	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	124	10¼	9½	10	+ ⅜
Den & R G W pf	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Detroit Edison .60e	12	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Devoe & R A 1	↑550	29	27¼	29	+1⅞
Diam Match 1½g	2	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
Diam T Motor ½gg	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Distr Corp-S h2.22	4	28½	28½	28½	
Dixie Cup ¼g	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½g ↑	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.20g	39	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	1	70½	69½	69½	— ¾
Dow Chem (3)	4	152¾	152½	152½	
Dresser Mfg 1g	72	35	34¼	35	+ ⅜
Dunhill Int	3	8½	8¾	8¾	
du Pont de N 1e	10	157	156½	156½	— ¼
du Pont pf (4½g)	1	128	128	128	— ⅜
Eastern Air L	4	38¾	38⅛	38¾	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	11	167¾	167¾	167¾	+ ¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	41¼	41	41	
Edison Br Strs .80	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
El Auto-Lite 1g	10	37¾	36¾	37¾	+ ½
Elec Boat (½gg)	9	12	11¾	11⅞	
El Power & Lt	13	5¼	5¼	5¼	
El Pr & Lt $6 pf		58¾	57½	57¾	— ⅞
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	9	63	61¾	61¾	—1¼
El Paso N G 2.40	3	30	30	30	+ ¼
Endicott-John 3	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	+1¾
Eng Pub Service	10	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	↑120	78	78	78	+2½
Equit Off Bldg	2	1	1	1	
Erie RR (½gg)	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct (½gg)	73	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	4	50¾	50¼	50¾	+ ¼
Eureka V Cl ¼g	3	8¾	8¼	8¾	
Evans Products	14	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅜
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¾
Exchange Buffet	12	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	1	40	40	40	
Fajardo Sugar 2	25	28	27½	27¾	+ ½
Fed Lt & Tr 1¼g	9	17	16¾	17	+ ¾
Fed Lt&T pf 6 ↑	20	101	101	101	+1¼
Fed Mot Tr .20g	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	9	23⅜	23	23⅜	
Ferro Enamel	18	19½	18¾	19	+ ½
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	4	49	48½	49	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ¾g	8	36¾	36¼	36¾	
First N Strs 2½g	2	37½	37½	37½	— ½
Flintkote (¼g)	16	22¾	21¾	22	+ ¼
Follansbee Steel	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Follansbee S pf	↑ 20	44½	43¾	44½	+ ½
Francisco Sugar	47	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	6	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Trg 1.40	3	28½	27¾	28½	
Fruehauf pf 5	↑ 50	106½	105¼	106½	+1½
Food Mach .35g	1	48¼	48	48	
Gabriel Co (.20g)	3	3¾	3½	3¾	
Gair (Robt) ¼gg	16	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	14	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Gaylord C pf 2¼k	50	51¾	51	51	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40e	15	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Gen Am Trans 2e	9	50½	50¼	50¼	— ¼
Gen Baking .30g	35	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Gen Bak pf 8 ↑	20	143	143	143	+1
Gen Bronze	14	8½	8¾	8½	+ ¼
Gen Cable	12	8	7½	8	+ ½
Gen Cable A	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
Gen Cigar pf 7 ↑	10	142	142	142	+1½
Gen Cab pf3½k ↑	230	94	93	94	
Gen Elec (1.40)	64	38½	37⅞	38	— ¼
Gen Foods .80g	19	41¾	40¾	41	+ ½
Gen G & El A	15	2¼	2	2	
Gen Mills (4)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ⅜
Gen Motors (1g)	132	55½	54½	55½	+ ⅞
Gen O Adv .20e	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Gen O Adv A 3e	1	26	26	26	+ ¾
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	*5	23½	23¼	23½	
Gen Print Ink .10g	12	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Ger Pub Service	26	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½gg	9	24¾	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig pf 6 ↑	10	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ¼
Gen Real & Util	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .60g	2	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe (3.60g)	2	14	14	14	
Gen Sti C pf 3k ↑	70	79	78½	79	
Gen Tel (1.60)	5	23	23	23	
Gen T & Rub ½pg	4	20¼	19½	20½	+ ⅜
Gen Time Inst	2	22¼	22	22	— ⅞
Gillette S Raz ¼g	13	9	9	9	
Gimbel Bros .25g	12	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Glidden cv pf 2½	1	47	47	47	+ ¼
Glidden Co (.60g)	3	20¾	20½	20½	
Gobel (Adolf)	7	1⅝	1½	1½	
Goebel Brew (.20)	5	5½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Golo & St Tel 6 ↑	2	89	88¾	89	+ ¼
Goodrich B F ½gg	7	41	40½	41	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	1	96	96	96	+ ¼
Goodyear T & R 1g	2	39	38⅞	39	
Goodyear pf (5)	4	99¾	99½	99¾	+ ⅛
Gothami Hos (¼e)	5	8	8	8	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	30	2½	2¼	2½	
Grand Union	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Granite C Sti .35g	8	12⅜	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	33	33	33	
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	20	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	19	31⅜	31	31¼	+ ¼
Gt West Sug 1½gg	1	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7 ↑	20	145¼	144¼	145¼	+ ¼
Green (HL) (2g)	2	44¼	44	44	— ⅞
Greyhound Co (1)	23	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Grum Air Ex 1½gs	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	20	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ¼
Guantan Sug pf ↑	70	146	143¼	145	+1⅜
Gulf Mob & Ohio	31	9½	8⅞	9¼	
Gulf M&O pf 2½gs	4	39	38¼	38¾	— ⅛
Hall (WF) Print 1	*3	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ¼
Hamil Watch .40g	1	15½	15½	15½	
Harb-Walker ½pg	4	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
Hayes Indust .15g	5	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ¼
Hayes Mfg	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas G 5 ↑	80	99⅞	99	99⅞	+ ⅛

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

U. S. Has Been Quick to Build Up Huge Merchant Marine

(First of three articles on the American Merchant Marine.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—National Maritime Day, on May 22, provided a number of official speeches and articles lifting the curtain slightly on the huge tasks and complex problems involved in the present American merchant marine effort.

Perhaps most conspicuous is the vast growth of the American merchant marine. At the beginning of the war the United States had about 10,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping. About 1,000,000 tons were built in the United States in 1941. About 8,000,000 tons were built in 1942. A schedule for 1943 laid down of 16,000,000 tons. That was shortly raised to 19,000,000 tons. The April output of an estimated 1,600,000 tons is already at the rate of over 19,000,000 tons, indicating that total deliveries may run over 20,000,000 tons. Officials of the War Shipping Administration say that American shipyards now have the capacity to turn out 23,000,000-25,000,000 dwt. of shipping a year if they can get the steel and the men.

Triple Prewar Total

In short, the United States will in two years have added something like 27,000,000 to 30,000,000 tons to a prewar total of 10,000,000. These figures are, of course, without counting loss by U-boats.

By the end of 1943 the United States merchant marine should total between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 tons, or more than triple its prewar total. The figure is the more impressive because three quarters of this will be new, while of the 10,000,000 tons of prewar shipping a lamentably large proportion was over-age. In 1939 the United States probably had the most antiquated merchant marine nation; by the end of 1943 it will have the most up to date as well as the largest.

This is in sharp contrast to the course of British shipping. The British entered the war with nearly twice the merchant tonnage flying the American flag, or round 20,000,000 tons. Probably half of this is gone. The change in relative position may be put very roughly in the following table of deadweight tons:

	At beginning of war	End of 1943
Great Britain	20,000,000	10,000,000
United States	10,000,000	30-35,000,000

Thus, the position of the two countries has been reversed. These figures do not take into account the shipping gained by Britain from the captive democracies as Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, and Greece fell into German hands and their merchant marine went to British hands. However, this is not loot but loan.

The merchant ships of these countries are also sinking, and in due course it will be only fair for them to be reimbursed in some way, presumably with new ships, particularly because the economy of some of these countries, like Norway and Holland, is so largely dependent on ships.

And herein lies another contrast between the change in different fleets. The American merchant fleet was mostly old; even the Liberty ships are an improvement on the old Hog Islands, particularly in fuel consumption. So the American fleet has been growing more modern. But the merchant fleets of most of the other United Nations were modern to start with, and so have lost much of their competitive advantages over the American merchant fleet.

After the war, therefore, there will probably be considerable transfer of good ships from the American flag to that of other United Nations, particularly of the now-captive democracies—and perhaps even to Britain.

The British will be in the same unfavorable maritime position as they will be in relation to long-line air transport. Their unfavorable prospect in the latter connection is due to the fact that American aircraft builders have been concentrating much more than the British on big four-engine bombers and transports while the British, outside the Short Sterling, Handley-Paige Halifax, and Avro Manchester, have concentrated on short-range fighters.

Cue to a possible postwar policy was given last week by Juan Trippe, President of Pan-American Airways, largest air transport company in the world, when he proposed that the British be allowed after the war to buy enough air transport planes in the United States to give them a fair competitive start in the postwar competition for international airways.

Consider Postwar Action

American shipping authorities are already taking thought about America's postwar shipping role. The United States Maritime Commission is making a survey of postwar shipping problems. The theory seems to be that the United States should retain at least 15,000,000-20,000,000 tons of merchant shipping. This, it is figured, would be enough to handle half the trade of the United States, outgoing plus ingoing. The problem, however, is not quite that simple.

American shipbuilding costs are far above those of other countries, and so are the costs of operating American ships. Both construction and operating subsidies are paid under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, and the intention appears to be to continue paying them after the war is over. This is of considerable concern to other nations, particularly the British, since the burden of competing with not only a larger but also a subsidized American fleet will be severe.

Of course the American merchant fleet would not in itself be of a competitive position if it relied on the present Liberty or "ugly-duckling" ships now being turned out by the hundreds. They are better than Hog Islanders, but that says little. They do only about 11 knots.

American seamen don't like them because they aren't any faster than a submarine. American military men don't like them because they take so long to deliver, and American ship operators don't like them because they are just too slow to compete in the postwar period. They are moved by a 2,500-horsepower reciprocating steam engine which doesn't develop much more power than an 18-cylinder Pratt & Whitney radial airplane engine, of which two go into the Martin Marauder and one into the Republic P-47.

But the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration don't like these ugly-ducklings, or "Libertys," any more than anybody else. They are a wartime makeshift (though a remarkably successful one) but they are to be replaced as soon as possible by the new Victory ship, with a bigger engine and a speed up to 17 knots, which is plenty to run away from subs during the war and to meet competition after the war.

(To be continued)

Buna-S Declared to Be Best Rubber Substitute Yet Found

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—"It isn't rubber," says chief chemist H. B. Pushee of General Tire & Rubber Co., "but it's the best substitute we've found."

He thus summed up the rubber capital's opinion of Buna S, that much discussed synthetic for motor vehicle tires.

A recent federal pronouncement said all Akron rubber plants were receiving Buna-S, and Mr. Pushee expressed belief it would remain the backbone of military and civilian supplies for an indefinite time.

Although Mr. Pushee said the synthetic had been found wanting in some respects, he added:

"There's also a lot of things about it we can be thankful for."

The chemist explained that Buna-S required more milling than rubber, lacked inherent stickiness, and more men were needed to compound it. That is why, aside from purely military reasons, he added, there won't be "tires for everybody" this year. Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers has said there would be "some" for civilian use, however.

Among the "wrong" things about Buna-S, Mr. Pushee cited the following:

In addition to extra milling, plies must be cemented together with natural rubber to keep them from coming apart on the road.

Synthetic tires "cured" with heat must be cooled before handling to avoid tearing.

Considerably more carbon black is required than for rubber and the high content causes tires in use to heat more quickly, increasing the tendency to crack.

The "right" things about Buna S enumerated by Mr. Pushee included:

It can be vulcanized.

The same machines used to make natural rubber tires can turn out the Buna-S type.

Buna-S tires can be reclaimed and the synthetic tread wears longer than real rubber, although casings aren't so good.

Buna-S has no offensive odor, described by Mr. Pushee as "a million-dollar feature."

Although coarser and rougher than natural rubber, Buna-S has only a faint tarry odor. The Government calls it GR-S.

Buna is the German name for synthetic. The "S" stands for "styrene type." There are two types of Buna rubber, but the "GR" designation means simply, "Government Rubber."

Construction Drops 74 P. C. Below 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Civil engineering construction volume in the continental United States dropped 10 per cent in May, compared to the average for April, and 74 per cent below the high average reported for May, 1942, according to the Engineering News-Record.

The total construction for May was $273,650,000, or a weekly average of $68,413,000, the report said.

Furniture Group Plans Postwar Plane Production

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Plans for postwar manufacture of light airplanes by a group of furniture companies here were announced by Frederick H. Mueller, president of a 15-plant combine operating as the Grand Rapids Industries, Inc.

He said that steps had been taken to purchase the complete inventory and rights of an unnamed firm which builds the planes.

The plans were disclosed in an announcement that the corporation would submit a bid to the Kent County board of supervisors for lease of ground at the Grand Rapids airport for an assembly plant.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B .10G	8	8	8
100	Ainsworth (¼G)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2000	Air Inv war	3-32	3-32	3-32
3800	Airc Accessa (⅜e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Air-Way ElAp(.20G)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10	Ala Pow $8pf (8)	102	102	102
350	Alum Ltd (hRa)	106½	103¾	103¾
50	Alum Co Am (2G)	116½	116½	116
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	112	111½	111½
100	AlumGoods(.85e).20G	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
10	Am Book (½g)	29¾	29¾	29¾
3000	Am Capital B (2e)	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Am Cap pf (.30k)	25	25	25
1600	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	8½	7⅞	8⅛
150	Am C P&LA (⅝g)	37½	37½	37½
350	Am C P&LA new (.34g	35	35	35
3200	Am Cyan B (.60)	42	40½	42
2100	Am & Fgn P war	2⅛	2	2⅛
1600	Am Gas & El	29⅝	28	29⅛
250	Am G & El pf (4¾)	107	106½	107
200	Am Gem	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞
1100	Am Light & T (1.20)	16	15	16
25	Am Mfg (3e)	37	37	37
2200	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
200	Am Meter (½g)	23½	23½	23½
900	Am Republics	11¼	11	11¼
3600	Am Superpow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Am Superpow 1 pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1300	Am Superpow pf	15½	15	15
400	Anch Post P (.15g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	ApexElecMfg (½g)	13¾	13⅞	13¾
110	Appal ElPowpf(4½)	106½	106	106½
17200	Ark Nat Gas	5⅜	4⅜	4⅜
55100	Ask Nat Gas A	5½	4⅜	5½
500	Aro Equip(.70g)	19¾	19	19¼
600	Ashland Oil&R(.60)	6⅜	6¼	6½
100	Atlas D Forge (1e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1200	Atlas Ply (.60g)	19¾	18½	19¾
200	Automati Prod (½g)	4½	4	4
100	Avery & Sons(½e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
150	Axton-Fish A	80½	80¾	80¾
400	Babc & W (½g)	26	25¾	25¾
100	Baldw Loc pf (2.50)	38¼	38¼	38¼
1900	Baldw Loco war	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
1	Barium Stk 5G	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Beaunit Mills (.60)	11½	11½	11½
1200	Beech Airc (1e)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
70	Bell Tel Can (h8)	127¾	127¾	127¾
200	Bellanca Airc	4	3⅞	3⅞
1300	Berk & Gay Furn	12	11	12
500	Bliss E W) (2)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	42½	42½	42½
100	Bowm-Blt R 1 pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Bowm-Blt H 1 pf	3½	3½	3½
100	Bras Tr L&P (⅝g)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
100	Breeze Corp (.80g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
800	Brewst Aero	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
1000	Bridgpt Mach	5	5	5
100	Brill B	1½	1½	1½
100	Brown2F&W (.10e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Brown-F Dist	14	14	14
100	Buckeye P L (.40g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
7100	Buf N&EP pf	16¾	16¾	16¾
200	Buf N&EP 5 pf	90	89¾	90
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12½	12½	12½
100	Burma Ltd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Cal El Pow	8⅝	8½	8½
200	Callite Tung (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	CanCar&Fpf(2.88k)	27½	27½	27½
1500	CanMarconi (.04g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	Cap City Prod (½g)	12	12	12
2300	Carrier Corp	16	15½	16
400	Catalin Am (.10e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Cen & SW Ut	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	9½	9½	9½
20	CenNYPow pf (5)	90½	90½	90½
800	Cessna Airc (1e)	9¾	9¼	9¼
300	Chi Flex Shaft (2g)	84½	84	84
100	Childs pf	17¼	16½	16½
5800	Citines Service	17¾	17¼	17¾
700	Cit Svc pf	97	95⅞	96¾
10	Cit Svc of BB	98	95	95
4600	City Auto Stp (.80)	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
100	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Cleve El Illum (½g)	30½	30½	30½
200	Cleve Tract (¾g)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Clinch Coal (½g)	11	11	11
200	Colon Develop	6	6	6
100	Colon Developpf(8%	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300	Colonial Airl	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
2500	Colo Fuel&I war	3⅛	3	3
150	Colts P F Arm (1½g)	53	52¾	52¾
350	Colum G&E pf (5½)	48⅞	48	48⅛
21200	Comwlth&So war	1/16	1/16	1/16
50	Comm P Svc(1.60)	21¼	21¼	21½
50	Compo Sh Mvt	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
700	Cons G&E Bal (3.80)	61⅝	61¼	61½
110	Con G&E Bal pf	120	118⅝	120
500	Cons Gas Ut	4⅜	4¼	4¼
100	Cons Stl Corp (½g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
20	Cont G&E pr pf	91½	91½	91½
200	Cooper-Bess (½g)	13	13	13
750	Copper Range (½g)	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	Corroon & Rey	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Cosden Petro	3	3	3
1900	Creole Pet	22⅞	22½	22⅞
200	Croft Brewing	1/16	1/16	1/16
300	Crowley Milner	4	3⅞	4
200	Crown C Pet	3½	3⅜	3½
100	Crown C Int A(.10k)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
11200	CubanAtlSug(2½e)	20⅜	19⅞	20½
1000	Darby Pet(⅜g)xd	17½	17¼	17¼
500	Dayton Rub(½g)	18½	17½	18
400	Dennison Mfg A	4	4	4
100	Derby Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Det Mich St (.10g)	4	4	4
200	Divco Twin Trk	5½	5½	5½
100	Dobeckmun (¾g)	9	9	9
900	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	12½	12⅜	12⅜
100	East Gas & Fu	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
175	East G &F6pf (2½)	38¼	38¼	38¼
200	East Sta pf B	22	21⅞	22
380	East Sug As pf 1¼g	40⅜	39⅝	40⅛
300	Easy Wash MG ⅝e	6	6	6
9900	El Bond & Sh	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
300	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	66½	67	67
100	ElPo & Sh 05 pf (5)	61¾	61¾	61¾
50	El P&L 2 pf A	28½	28½	28½
400	Emerson Elec	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
700	Equity Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
350	EquityCrp$3pf	33½	33¼	33¼
300	Eversharp Inc (⅝g)	16¼	15¾	15¾
400	Fairchild Av (1e)	9½	9⅛	9⅛
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	10¾	10⅝	10¾
400	Fansteel Met (¼e)	16¾	16	16¾
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	93½	93½	93½
800	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
100	Fox (P) Brew (1a)	21	21	21
100	Frank Cou Du (1e)		3¼	3¼
100	Froedt G pf (1.20)	22	22	22
200	Fuller (G A) (2e)	14¼	14	14¼
200	Gen Rirepfg (¼g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	Gen Pub S pf	61	61	61
300	Gen Shares		2⅛	2⅛
10	Gen TeR pf(6)	112	112	112
25	Gen WatG&E pf(3)	37½	37½	37½
1000	Glen Ald Coal(.80g)	17¾	17½	17¾
25	Godchaux Sug A(2g)	36	36	36
400	GodchauxSug B	12	½	12½
200	Goldfield Con	7-32	7-32	7-32
250	Gorh Mfg (1z)	27¾	27¾	27¾
10	Gorh Inc pf (2e)	48½	48½	48½
300	Gray Mfg	7	6¾	7
75	Gt Atl & P nv (2¼g)	81	81¼	81¼
2300	Gulf Oil (1)	48¾	47¾	48¾
10	Gulf St Ut 5¼ pf 5½	108½	108½	108
100	Hall Lamp (.20G)	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	Hartford Ray vtc	1½	1⅜	1⅜
100	Hat Cor Am B (¼g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Hazeltine (1G)	33	33	33
200	Hearn D Strs	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	Hecla Min (½g)	7⅛	7	7⅛
50	Helena Rubin (½g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Hewitt Rub (½g)	15½	15½	15½
100	Heyden Chem (.20g)	24½	24½	24½
300	Hoe (R) & Co A	28½	28	28½
800	Holl C Gold (h.65)	8½	8½	8½
300	Holophane (.45g)	19¾	18¾	19¾
130	Hormel & Co (2)	32	32	32
200	Horn & Hard (1.60)	27	27	27
800	Humble Oil (¾g)	74¾	74¼	74¾
600	Huylers	1¾	1¾	1¾
150	Huyler's pf (2k)	22½	22¼	22½
100	Hydro El Sec	3¾	3⅝	3¾
700	Hygrade Fd (.30a)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
2900	Il Iowa Pow	4¾	4½	4⅝
100	Il Iowa P div ct	8⅝	8½	8⅝
600	Il Iow P pf (1¼k)	37¾	37¾	37¾
20	Ind Svc 7% pf	24½	24½	24½
10	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	105¼	105¼	105¼
50	Indus Finan pf	20½	20½	20½
250	Ins Co N Am (2½)	82⅜	81½	82⅜
100	Int Cig Mch (.60g)	15	15	15
300	Int Hyd-El pf	10½	10½	10½
500	Int Indust	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Int Petrol (h1)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
500	Int Prod (¼g)	9¼	9	9¼
4300	Int Util B	½	½	½
50	Int Util pr pf (3½)	39	39	39
100	Inters Pw Del pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	Irving Air Ch (1)	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
900	Ital Superpow A	1	1	1
200	Jacobs (F. L.)	5	5	5
600	Jeannette Gla	2½	2½	2½
10	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	84¾	84¾	84¾
10	Kansas G & E pf 7	121	121	121
100	Kirby Pet .10e	4½	4½	4½
700	KinKastonProd .10g	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100	KlKrk Lake GM h.64	⅞	⅞	⅞

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
120	Lack RR NJ	38	38	38
2200	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13⅝	13⅜	13½
800	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	9	8⅞	9
2300	Leonard Oil Dev	¾	11	11
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	15½	15	15
300	Lone Star Gas	9¼	9¼	9¼
5400	Long Is Lig	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
25	Long Is L pf	41	41	41
50	Long Is L pf B	37½	37½	37½
800	Lynch Corp (3)	27¾	27	27
1600	Manati Sug war	2	1¾	1¾
100	Mangel Strs	4	4	4
100	Margay Oil (1)	17	17	17
100	Marlon St Shov	6½	6½	6½
300	Mass Util Asso	1½	1½	1½
500	McCord Rad B	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	McWill Dredg (¼g)	12¼	12⅛	12¼
1000	Memph N Gas (.10g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Merritt-C & S	7½	7½	7½
25	Mer-C&SpfA (3¾k)	103	103	103
800	Mesabi Iron	1⅜	1¼	1¼
900	Mich Bumper	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Mich Sug pf (.30x)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
2200	Mid St P Avte(.45g)	6⅝	6¼	6¼
2300	Mid St P Byte	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
800	MidWestCorp(.20g)	8½	8⅜	8½
25	Midvale (1g)	30	30	30
300	Midwest Oil (⅝)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Minn Minn&M(1.20)	57	56⅞	57
100	Molybdenum (¼g)	8	8	8
150	Monarch MT (1½g)	19	18⅝	18⅝
3400	Monogram Pict	3¼	3⅛	3¼
200	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Mount Prod (.60)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	MuskegRKing (.45g)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
8800	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	Nat Cont (1)	12½	12¼	12¼
1200	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¼	11	11¼
100	Nat Rub Mch (1)	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
800	Nat Sug Ref (⅜g)	19⅛	19	19¼
100	Nat Un Rad	4	4	4
75	N E P A 6 pf (3k)	46¾	46½	46¼
10	Nw Eng T&T (3¾g)	102¾	102¾	102¾
100	N Y Clock	9	9	9
300	N J Zinc (1½)	64½	64¼	64½
10	NY P&L 7% pf	109	109	109
100	NYShipbdfdsh(1½g)	18¼	18⅛	18¼
20	NYStaEx&Gpf(8.10)	108½	108	108½
10	NY Wat&wpf	85½	85½	85½
29400	Niag Hud Pow	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Niag Hud pf	70½	70½	70½
1300	Niag Hud A war	2-64	2-64	2-64
200	Niag Sh Md B(.10g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1700	Niles-Bem-P(1g)	11½	11¼	11⅜
200	Noma Elec(¼g)	4½	4⅜	4½
200	Nor Am Lt & Pow	11	11	11
25	Nor Am L&P pf	66	66	66
100	Nor Am Raz A(½g)	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Nor AmRayB(½g)	29½	29½	29½
100	Nor Cent Tex	⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1000	Nor Sta Pw A	7½	7¾	7¾
3000	Ogden orp (¾g)	5⅜	5½	5¼
75	Ohio Brass B (.70g)	21E	21⅝	21⅝
10	Ohio Ed pf (6)	101	101	101
50	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	114½	114½	114½
20	Ohio PS T pf A (7)	19⅝	19⅝	19½
120	Okla N cv pf (5½)	115	115	115
200	Pac C&E 6 pf (1½)	34⅜	34¾	34¾
5100	Pantepec Oil Ven	6	5⅞	5⅞
200	Prkrsbrg R&R (½g)	18¼	18⅝	18½
1500	Pennroad (⅛e)	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛
600	Pa-Cent Airl	15⅜	15¼	15¼
20	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	97½	97¼	97¼
50	PaWat&Pow((4)	63¼	63¼	63¼
2700	Phoenix Bes	21⅝	20	20⅜
200	Pitts Sen Sec pf (3)	56½	56½	56½
100	Pierce Govern	12¾	12¼	12¼
1100	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
70	Pitts & Lake E	56½	56½	56½
25	Pitts Bess & LE (1½)	42	42	42
400	Pitts Pr Cl	96½	96	96½
200	Pleas V Wine	3½	3½	3½
11	Polaris Mng (.03e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
1000	Potrero Sugar	9	9	9
25	PowCorp Can	8½	8½	8½
700	Premier Gld (h.06)	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Pressed Met	7¼	7¼	7¼
800	Prod Corp	1/16	1/16	1/16
400	Prosperity Co B	8¾	8¾	8¾
25	PugSdP&Lpf(5k)	112	112	112
200	PSdP&L$6 pf	68⅝	68	68⅜
200	Pyrene(.20g)	8½	8½	8½
20	Quaker Oats pf(6)	153	153	153
5700	RKO opt war	2	1¾	1⅞
100	Raym Conc(1a)	18	18	18
30	Raym Conc pf(3)	51	51	51
1300	Raytheon Mfg	12⅞	12⅜	12¾
100	Red Bank Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Reed Roll Bit(.30g)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
4500	Feiter-Post	½	½	½
900	Republic Avia(¼g)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
100	Rheem Mfg(1)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
200	Richmond Rad(10g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Root Pet	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
150	Royal Type (1½g)	63	63	63
300	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Ryerson & Haynes	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2000	St Regis Pap	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Samson Unit	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Savoy Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4100	Schulte (DA)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
37	Schulte (DA) pf	37	37	37
10	Scran-SBW pf	53½	53½	53½
100	Scullin Stl (1g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2300	Selberling Rub (½g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2900	Selected Indus	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Selected Ind cv	9¼	9¼	9¼
250	Sel Ind pr (5½)	70	68¾	70
200	Sentry S Con		⅞	⅞
200	Shat-Denn (⅛g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	ShawWalP (h.80)	15¾	15¾	15¾
300	Shwin-Wms (3)	88½	88	88½
100	Silex (1)	12¼	12¼	12¼
10	Solar Aire (.20e)	3¼	3½	3½
600	Sonotone (.20)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
800	Soss Mfg	5	4⅞	5
100	So Penn Oil (1½a)	49¾	49¼	49¼
20	So Cal Ed pf (1½)	40	40	40
200	Southl Royal (.40)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1600	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	4½	3⅝	4⅛
100	Std Cap & S (¼e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Std Oil Ky (1)	17	17	17
1800	St Pow & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	St Pow&LB	3/16	3/16	3/16
100	Stand Prod (.40e)	9	9	9
2500	Stand Sil-Lead	¼	¼	¼
500	Starrett Corp vtc	1½	1¾	1⅜
300	Sterchi Bros (.30g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
300	Sterling Inc (.10e)	1½	1½	1½
600	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	19	19	19
8700	Sunray Oil (.10e)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
200	Tampa El (1.80g)	21½	21½	21¾
300	Technicolor	13½	13¼	13¼
100	Tob Prod Exp	5	5	5
700	Tob Sec Ltd D .015g	2	2	2
200	Todd Shipyds (1¼g)	67	66	66
400	Trans-Lux	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1700	Transwest Oil (¼g)	16	15½	16
300	Tri-Cont war	1	1	1
600	Tubize Chat	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Tubize Chat A	63	63	63
100	Tung-Sol (1.20e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	Unit Aire Pr (1a)	12⅝	12½	12⅝
100	Unit Chem	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2600	Unit Cig-1Wh Strs	1⅝	1½	1½
100	Unit Corp war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Unit Elastic (.70g)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
46100	Unit Gas	3⅞	3½	3¾
700	Unit Lt & Pow A	11	⅝	⅝
1300	Unit Lt & P pf	46⅞	46	46⅛
25	Unit Milk Prod (1g)	36½	36½	36½
100	Unit Prof Sh	1½	1½	1½
400	Unit Shoe M (2½)	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝
20	Unit Sh M of (1½)	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
300	Unit Specities	5	5	5
300	U S & Int Sec	1	1	1
1600	U S Radiator

Bats of Pete Fox and Jim Tabor Playing Major Roles in Rise of Red Sox

Veteran Right Fielder Reaches .304 at Fenway

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In searching out paramount reasons for the current winning spurt of the Red Sox, the eyes of the critic fall constantly and heavily upon the slender shoulders of Pete Fox. During the Fenway drive which early today had the local American Leaguers a mere two games out of third place, the veteran right fielder's consistency at getting on base and at starting rallies have played a sparking role in the sudden and unexpected awakening of the offense.

As the series opened with the Chicago White Sox this afternoon, Fox was sporting a good .304 batting average for the season. Down to .207 when the club returned from its western trip in late May, Pete climbed among the elite at the plate by moving at a sensational .526 pace in the first 10 games of the home stand.

Hottest Hitter

Fox added five hits to his total in yesterday's double-header which sent the Browns on their way. He picked up a couple of singles in the opener, won by the Browns in 12 innings, 7-4, and clouted three doubles in the nightcap to help his mates to a 3-2 victory in 10 innings. All of which rates Pete the hottest batter in the league.

When asked in the clubhouse late yesterday for an explanation, Fox at first seemed at a loss for an answer, then grinned and said: "It must be that home cooking."

However, whatever the reason, it is all right with Manager Joe Cronin. Fox alone is carrying the big league outfield standard at Fenway. The only holdover from the 1942 Williams-Di Maggio-Finney-Fox group, Pete has saved the Boston picket line from falling apart completely. Balls may drop untouched in center and left, but rarely in right.

Tabor Clouting

The Browns, though, had more trouble with Jim Tabor than with any other Boston hitter. Jim did not hit as often as Fox, but when the third baseman connected, the ball usually traveled deeper. In the four games with St. Louis, Rawhide clouted three doubles, a triple and a homer, and with this collecting drove in six big runs. His triple broke up the series final after Al Simmons had made his third hit.

Those close to the Sox are cheering this Tabor climb at bat, because whatever his shortcomings in the field, lanky Jim is always trying. Like Pepper Martin, Rawhide gives every play and every swing the "old college try," and no spike-wielding base runner or "dusting" pitcher can make him back off even a single step.

White Sox Close

Thus, Jimmy Dykes rolled into town as the Red Sox had won five of their last six starts; and it is just as well. For the White Sox were immediately behind the locals in the standing, separated by just seven percentage points. In games won and lost reckoning, the teams were tied. The five games scheduled here between Dykes and Cronin, therefore, offer interesting possibilities. A short unbeaten streak could lift either into the first division, within reach of the front-running Senators or Yankees.

Cronin's pitcher tomorrow will be Lou Lucier, the Woonsocket boy who is fast becoming a popular figure at Fenway. The pint-sized right-hander chalked up his initial big league triumph against these same White Sox, in Chicago May 16. He since has beaten the Tigers. Tomorrow will be Ladies' Day.

The Red Sox have signed two collegians. One is Joe Green, sophomore pitcher at the University of North Carolina, who will report to the Sox farm at Roanoke. The other is Jack Albright, University of California shortstop, who will join Louisville. Albright is enrolled in the V-7 Navy program, but expects to play about a month of baseball before going into the service.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox and Browns played 45 innings in four games . . . That series now stands 4-2, in favor of the Sox . . . Dykes, incidentally, has captured four out of five from the Yankees this spring . . . Yesterday marked Yank Terry's first complete game and his first win . . . He yielded only four hits in 10 innings . . . Skeeter Newsome appeared at shortstop in the Brownie final . . . He is a handy man to have around . . . The Phillies have won seven of their eight starts with the Cubs.

* * *

The Braves dropped their fifth one-run decision last night at Pittsburgh, 3-2, when the Pirates tallied three runs in the last of the ninth . . . Clyde Kluttz illustrated the general feeling when, after the third Pirate had crossed the plate, he picked up the ball and threw it over the roof of the grandstand . . . Casey Stengel who, by the way, is coming along fine, says that his boys would win more of the close ones if they would "get smart" up at the plate. He means, of course, that they should practice bunting and hitting behind the runner.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	26	14	.650
St. Louis	23	14	.622
Cincinnati	19	18	.514
Pittsburgh	18	17	.514
Philadelphia	18	19	.486
Boston	16	17	.485
New York	15	23	.395
Chicago	12	25	.324

Results June 2

Pittsburgh 3, Boston 2,
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 2,
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 5,
Cincinnati 13, New York 6.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	19	14	.576
Washington	21	16	.568
Detroit	18	16	.529
Philadelphia	19	19	.500
Cleveland	18	19	.486
Boston	18	20	.474
Chicago	14	16	.467
St. Louis	12	19	.387

Results June 2

St. Louis 7, Boston 4. (12 inns.)
Boston 3, St. Louis 2. (10 inns.)
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 2, New York 1.
Washington 13, Cleveland 1.

Making Invasion of Fenway Park

By a Staff Photographer; Associated Press

Manager Dykes and Part of His Hurling Staff

Manager Jimmy Dykes of the Chicago White Sox, (far right) brought his Windy City boys to Fenway Park today for the start of a five-game series. Shown above with him are three of his star pitchers: Lee Ross, left; Thornton Lee, top center; and Bill Dietrich, lower center. By taking the odd game of the series, the White Sox can climb over the Red Sox in the American League standing.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Yankees defeat Chicago White Sox, 4 to 1, as Ernie Bonham turns in his eighth victory.

Three Years Ago

Chicago Cubs release Dizzy Dean to Tulsa of the Texas League after obtaining waivers.

Five Years Ago

British take 2-to-1 lead in Walker Cup golf competition with one match halved.

Adams Says Wings Will Play in Fall

FORT WILLIAM, June 3 (CP)—Jack Adams, Manager of the Detroit Red Wings in the National Hockey League, declared here yesterday he expected to lose half of his championship team to the armed forces but hoped reinforcements from other sources would enable his club to continue in operation next season.

"It's hard to say but I think we will operate again much as usual," Adams said. "It didn't look as though we would do anything last winter, but we had one of our best seasons."

In the Dugout

with Rumill

A Future Great: Vern Stephens

Vern Stephens walked out of the American League the other day to take his place in the armed service of his country and there were many genuinely sorry to see him go. They were sorry because, along with being a potentially great ball player and the spark of a St. Louis club which was on the upgrade, Junior was a fine, clean living young man and a credit to the game.

Moving up the ladder to the majors via Johnstown, Mayfield, San Antonio, and Toledo, young Stephens a year ago caught on so quickly that by the end of September he was one-two-three with the leading shortstops in the league. A quiet hustler, of stock which builds great team players, he had 75 per cent of rival clubs asking the Browns to name their price. But the would-be dealers found only deaf ears.

Rare Combination

All of us, including those who felt the sting of his bat and the stab of his talented glove, will cheer the return of Stephens. And when it comes . . . ball players say . . . he will go on to make himself one of the top 10 men of the modern baseball era. He can hit with power, has the instinct of a natural ball hawk, has rare versatility for a young player and an ideal temperament . . . a composition which all managers dream about in a player.

Late last season when asked to name the best new man in the league, Yankee Joe McCarthy said: "This Stephens boy at St. Louis, by a wide margin. In fact, I'll call him one of the best looking kid players I've ever seen. Tell me something he can't do."

Said Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox in the spring: "You think here in Boston that Johnny Pesky is a real shortstop. But wait until you see Stephens! He wears out both your pitchers and the track between third and second bases. And he's wearing me out."

Led League

Swinging from the back of the box, the Brownie rookie blasted enemy hurling for 26 doubles, half a dozen triples and 14 homers, driving across 92 runs. Considering that he was new and also that he swung most of the time for the long ball, Junior's .294 average was good. This spring, however, he shot to the front of the batting parade almost from the start, and was the logical successor to champ Ted Williams when the Army called. The sensational Brownie left his pals with a .376 mark for 25 games.

But what, first of all, attracted Stephens to other ball players was not his power at the plate or his hounding of balls in the field; rather, they admired his ability to play almost anywhere. Even while the gentlemen of the press were calling him one of the top kid shortstops in the last 20 years, Junior was making himself a big league outfielder. Bouncing back after a knee injury, he went to left field and looked fully as great as he had in the infield.

Best In Left

Luke Sewell was talking about his sophomore star over the last week end. "You know what he can do at short," the St. Louis pilot said. "Well, the instant I put him in the outfield a few days ago, he became the best left fielder in the league. He was that good . . . and no fooling. He can play anywhere, that boy. He will be a great ball player when he comes back, if he isn't already."

The appearance of the young slugger in left field, despite the fact that it was to ease the pressure on an injured knee, arouses the suspicion that he will eventually settle in the center spot on the picket line. His speed and arm and nose for the ball suggest another Di Maggio, not that there aren't enough of them around anyhow in normal times.

Meanwhile, the Browns and Sewell must limp along at a wartime pace, picking up wins where they can and hoping for the speedy return of such stalwarts as Stephens, Walt Judnich and Red McQuillen for another crack at the pennant.

Play-Off Needed As Donnelly Ties Bushway in Golf

J. Howard Bushway of Woodland and Charley Donnelly of Grand View will meet in a play-off, probably this week end, to decide the championship of the New England Seniors' Golf Association. Each covered the 36-hole tournament which ended at Woodland yesterday in 151 strokes.

Bushway had scored a record-breaking 71 Tuesday to take a commanding lead of five strokes over Donnelly, but he soared to an 80 yesterday while the Worcester golfer was adding a steady 75 to go with his 76 of Tuesday.

The association's annual meeting and dinner were held yesterday, with the following officers elected for the coming year: Charles E. Mason, The Country Club, President; A. B. Jenks of Manchester, N. H., First Vice-President; James B. Hollis, Oyster Harbors, Second Vice-President, and Everett Litchfield, The Country Club, Secretary-Treasurer.

Entries Now 22 For Track Meet

EVANSTON, Ill., June 3 (AP)—Twenty-six schools, including Southern California's defending champions, have entered the 22d annual National Collegiate track meet to be held at Dyche Stadium June 11-12. Officials said the entry list was expected to reach 50.

Losses to the service have greatly reduced Southern California's strength this year and the teams regarded as most likely to fight it out for the 1943 title are California, Missouri, New York U., Illinois, and Michigan.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Partee	62	9	22	0	7	.349
Fox	225	17	38	0	7	.304
Doerr	150	12	38	1	17	.253
Culberson	60	8	15	1	4	.250
Simmons	73	4	18	0	10	.247
Lake	132	16	28	0	3	.230
Lucier	153	11	35	0	10	.229
Tabor	110	7	25	2	12	.227
Cronin	97	1	5	0	5	.216
Miles	41	4	8	0	6	.195
Peacock	46	4	13	0	3	.174
Lazor	58	6	10	0	5	.172
Newsome	92	1	8	0	1	.170
Garrison	39	3	6	0	1	.161

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Farrell	3	1	1	0	0	.333
McCarthy	133	12	40	1	12	.301
Holmes	130	12	38	1	4	.292
Workman	133	13	34	3	17	.256
Gentile	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Masi	37	5	9	1	4	.243
Kluttz	55	5	13	0	4	.236
Burns	54	5	13	0	3	.235
Wietelmann	115	9	26	0	9	.226
Ryan	67	7	15	1	5	.224
Ross	108	12	24	3	11	.222
Jonst	124	13	27	1	10	.218
Nieman	19	2	4	0	1	.211
Poland	55	4	9	0	0	.138
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Trackmen Given Athletic Awards At Northeastern

Fourteen Northeastern University trackmen have been awarded letters and 11 junior varsity athletes have been given class numerals, Director of Athletics Edward S. Parsons announced today.

Coach Jerry Tatton's track team lost its first dual meet in three years last month to New Hampshire University. The Huskies were last beaten by the same Wildcats at Durham, N. H., in May, 1940.

Of the 14 varsity track men who received letters, four are in the Army Air Corps. They are Walter Crowley, Hingham, half-miler and miler; Francis McCann, Framingham, quarter-miler; Robert Ryrholm, Arlington, quarter-miler, and William Foster, York Harbor, Me., 880-yard runner.

Raymond Southwick, Quincy, sprinter, will leave early next month with the V-1 Navy group; Bob Carroll, Belmont, the ace middle-distance runner, Francis Kennedy, Cambridge, 440-yard runner, and Manager Thomas Donohue, South Manchester, Conn., are now in active service after having been in the Army Enlisted Reserve, and Joe Mascianica, Everett, quarter-miler, is an ensign in the Navy.

Others to be awarded varsity track letters are Delmo Alberghini, Somerville; Joseph Lavin, Dorchester; Ernest Mills, Natick; Charles Pistorino, Boston, and George Welch, Newton.

Junior varsity track men who received class numerals include Rudolph Cate, Boston; Raymond Furbush, Framingham; Edwin Johnson, Newton; Russell Johnston, Franklin; H. Payson Kenyon, Wellesley; James Lalikos, Peabody; William Robbitts, Woodbridge, N. J.; Frederick Rodd, Belmont; Ernest Sibson, Framingham, and managers Harvey Travers, Springfield, and Martin Weiss, Roxbury.

William Ingram

LOS GATOS, Calif., June 3 (AP)—William (Navy Bill) Ingram, who passed on here yesterday, was formerly a great Navy football player who became head coach at Annapolis and later at the University of California.

Since January Ingram has been serving as a major in the Procurement Division of the U. S. Marine Corps. After quitting football in 1935 he had been an executive with a grocery chain. Besides coaching at Annapolis and California, Ingram also fielded teams for William and Mary and Indiana.

Crusaders Win Again

Holy Cross won the second game of its abbreviated baseball season yesterday by trouncing Boston College 11-0. The Crusaders were organized only a week ago and last Sunday they defeated the Eagles 7-3. B. C. hasn't beaten Holy Cross since 1939.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Toronto 8-5, Buffalo 5-3.
Syracuse 3, Newark 3 (tie).
Montreal 4, Rochester 2.
Baltimore 1, Jersey City 0.

American Association

Kansas City 7, Indianapolis 5.
St. Paul 3, Toledo 0.
Columbus 5, Minneapolis 2.
Louisville 9, Milwaukee 7.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 6, San Diego 2.
Hollywood 9-2, Seattle 4-3.
Sacramento 3, Los Angeles 2.
Portland 8, Oakland 2.

Eastern League

Binghamton 11, Utica 2.
Wilkes-Barre at Springfield, postponed.
Scranton 4, Hartford 3.
Elmira at Albany, postponed.

Southern Association

Birmingham 5, Nashville 0.
Memphis 4, Chattanooga 3.
Little Rock 4, Atlanta 0.
Knoxville 12, New Orleans 8.

Army and Red Cross Provide Well-Rounded Sport Program

By the Associated Press

LONDON—The Army and the American Red Cross are utilizing every obtainable indoor and outdoor facility to provide the United States troops in Britain with a well-rounded all-year sports program limited only by shortage of equipment.

A great concert hall in London was converted temporarily into a basketball stadium.

Baseball diamonds were traced in the green of Hyde Park where zealots ride their theories interminably and thousands of strollers take the air when the weather is fine.

Rings Set Up

Boxing rings were set up in the auditoriums of service clubs, and patches of suitable earth adjoining the camps were properly cleared for a repertory of athletics.

The England of cricket and croquet has felt the Yankee touch and is happily trying to develop skill in the strange games.

The whole sports program is laid down by the Stars and Stripes Athletics Committee on which are represented, besides the soldiers' newspaper itself, the American Red Cross and the Army special Service Division. Direct administrator for much of the activity is Gerald Fitzgerald, of St. Paul, who is on the Red Cross staff in London.

Prime Promoters

Perhaps the first to drive tirelessly for a comprehensive sports program was Major B. M. Llewellyn, of Tacoma, Wash., editor of the Stars and Stripes. Another prime promoter is Capt. Stanley M. Bach, of Lexington, Ky., sports officer for the American forces here.

From the beginning, soldiers and airmen in ETO were able to enjoy competitive recreation of some sort, but the broader, better organized phase did not start until the first of the year. Under auspices of the Stars and Stripes a card of boxing matches was staged in the Rainbow Corner, west-end service club. Matches have been held there once a week ever since, and more than 300 different men, winners of local matches in the camps, have taken part. Each main-bout winner is awarded an inscribed leather belt.

Boxing became the best-liked of all sports and grew so popular that numerous centers were set up in parts of the British Isles.

Late in May an elimination tournament was held in London, preparatory to a match between the United States forces championship boxing team and the top British Army team. The American team will be available afterward to meet groups of Canadians, Poles, and others of the allied troops.

Quick Call

Basketball got a quick call. Albert Hall, the vast concert auditorium, was converted into a setting for a basketball tournament. The London Base Command team won, 15 other teams from various stations in the British Isles having been eliminated.

The Amertex team, representing Lockheed civilian technicians, includes Jack Lippert, All-America from Southern California, Bob Hall of Montana State, and Harry Matros of St. Mary's in California, who was also a star in collegiate and professional football.

Baseball likewise is one of the indispensables. Under the guidance of the Army Special Service, 16 baseball leagues, averaging eight teams to a league, are being organized among the troops. The season opened in May and will continue until Sept. 15.

Supplementary Sports

Supplementary sports include intercamp softball leagues, tennis to the extent equipment is obtainable, volley ball and horseshoe pitching.

Football was introduced in London recently by teams that earlier had played in northern Ireland. Wrestling bouts are held regularly and swimming and track meets are scheduled. Soccer is played, too, and there's interest in tennis and golf but participation is held down by lack of balls.

Ultimately, a United Nations armed forces Olympics is planned.

Al Cleary Named To Hurl Against Fort Devens Nine

Coach Jim Hegan of the Boston District Coast Guard baseball team will send his ace hurler, Al Cleary, after the Fort Devens Recruit Reception Center nine Saturday afternoon at Braves Field.

Hegan feels the chunky fireball from Providence is just the lad to put a halt to the winning streak of the Fort Devens nine. Cleary, who pitched for Duluth in the Northern League a year ago and is the property of the St. Louis Cardinals, has split even in his two starts to date.

Pitching against the Navy Yard A. A. recently, the Providence apprentice seaman allowed but one hit and fanned 11 batters in six innings. In the seventh, however, he lost his control and had to be removed from the box. Hegan has worked hard with him since then and believes he is ready to face the Army batters.

In all probability Mike Kash, former American Association pitcher, will oppose him on the mound.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Dahlgren, Phillies	35	127	13	48	.378
Stephens, Browns	25	85	12	32	.376
Musial, Cardinals	38	149	31	54	.362
Herman, Dodgers	40	141	21	49	.348
Hockett, Indians	28	115	18	39	.339
Lindell, Yankees	33	130	12	39	.338

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Gordon, Yankees	34	Herman, Dodgers	31
Johnson, Senators	34	Di Maggio, Pirates	30
Heath, Indians	33	Owen, Dodgers	30
Spence, Senators	32		

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Keller, Yankees	6	Di Maggio, Pirates	6
Gordon, Yankees	5	Litwhiler, Cards.	5
Laabs, Browns	4	Ott, Giants	4
		Maynard, Giants	4
		Klein, Cards.	4
		Nicholson, Cubs	4

Bourland Is Prepared To Defend Title

Unbeaten in the quarter-mile in two years, Cliff Bourland of Southern California entered today in defense of his 400-meter title in the National A. A. U. senior championships, which will be held June 19-20 at Triborough Stadium, Randalls Island, for the benefit of the Army Air Forces Aid Society.

Bourland ran the 400 meters in 46.7 seconds, fastest race of 1942, in winning his national crown. The year before, at Philadelphia, he had finished third in 46.2 when Grover Klemmer of California and the Olympic Club set his world record of 46 seconds flat. Bourland and Klemmer have not crossed paths since their 1941 meeting, for Klemmer was out of competition last year with an injured leg.

This season Klemmer has come back with a string of winning races in the half-mile, but he may elect to go after his 400-meter title. The Bourland-Klemmer race would shape up as one of the highlights of the 55th annual A. A. U. fixture. If he doesn't run the 400 meters, Klemmer will go in the 800 meters.

Other Californians who will defend their national titles, according to Daniel J. Ferris, director of the meet, are Harold Davis of California and the Olympic Club in the 100- and 200-meter sprints; and Boyd Brown of the Olympic Club, who has won the javelin title four straight years. There is still hope that Ensign Cornelius Warmerdam, now stationed at Del Monte Pre-Flight School in California, will be able to obtain leave to defend in the pole vault.

Entries for the Nationals continue to pour into Ferris's office from all sections of the country.

American Track Fans Must Wait Month for Haegg

STOCKHOLM, June 3 (AP)—American track fans, impatient for a glimpse of the running form of Gunder Haegg, Sweden's sensational distance performer, will have to be patient about a month longer. The record-smashing athlete won't be able to make his United States debut before July 1.

He is scheduled to arrive in New Orleans aboard the tanker Saturnus June 8, but it will take him three weeks to lose his sea legs, which means he will miss the A. A. U. championships in New York June 19 and 20.

Haegg was just rounding into condition after a winter lay-off when he departed May 11 from Gothenburg after plans to make the trip by airplane fell through at the last minute. The tedious trip aboard the tanker has set him back.

"My condition is getting worse daily," he told the Aftonbladet correspondent accompanying him.

The Saturnus encountered stormy weather the first three days and Haegg got little exercise. After that he began running two hours daily, with hourly morning and afternoon sessions on deck. One day he ran 3,000 meters in 10 minutes.

AAU Holds Haegg To His Agreement

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union will hold Gunder Haegg, Swedish record holder now en route to this country aboard a tanker, to his agreement to compete in the National championships, June 19-20, Secretary-Treasurer Dan Ferris said today.

"Once an amateur athlete agrees to compete in a meet he is bound to that agreement by the rules of the AAU and International Federation," Ferris said. "In Haegg's case he was invited here to compete in the National championships and accepted, and he, like any other amateur athlete, is duty bound to compete.

"Unlike a professional debut, there is no financial loss sustained should he suffer a defeat in his first American start. I'm sure the American public will appreciate he'll be competing under a handicap, two weeks after a 26-day sea voyage. He will have several other races here in which he can redeem himself should he meet defeat in the championships."

Wins 22d Title

CHICAGO, June 3 (AP)—Lane Technical High School, which has produced several major league baseball stars, has won another sectional title and kept intact a winning streak dating back five years.

The big North Side school won a double-header yesterday, bringing the total victories to 17 straight this year and 97 consecutive wins in North Sectional competition. The divisional title is the 22d in 23 years under Coach Percy Moore.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW — FENWAY PARK — LADIES' DAY — 3 P. M.
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28 West 8th Street
Our Reputation is for better food at reasonable prices
Open Sundays SPring 7-2540

OLNEY INN
PLANTATION COOKING
Clara May Downey's Nationally Famous Food
Luncheon from 85c, Dinner from $1.50
12 EAST 49th ST. (One-Half Block from Radio City), NEW YORK CITY
Also Maryland and Miami Beach

THE Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVE.
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self-Service
11:00 A. M. - 2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

SOFT SHELL CRABS Served at The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE On 3rd Ave. Bet. 53rd-54th Sts. Tel. EL. 5-9309
OCEAN-FRESH SEA FOOD PREPARED TO ORDER

LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Mary Elizabeth, Ltd.
6 EAST 37TH STREET
Between 5th and Madison

RESTAURANT DRURY LANE
47 East 49th Street—ELdorado 5-9548
JUST THE FOOD FOR SUNDAY
Brunch ..... Noon Until 3
Dinner ..... Noon Until 9
Supper ..... 5 Until 9

Jane Davis RESTAURANT
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15
DINNER 5:30 to 8:15
Closed Sundays Circle 7-0176
Est Seafood for Variety

Old Salt CLAM HOUSE
Mel Steinberg, Prop
Featuring All Sea Food Specialties:
Steaks and Chicken
Our Deviled Crabs Beyond Compare
2038 Broadway Bet. 69-70 Sts. Su. 7-9288

FASTIDIOUS ABOUT FOOD!
Hearthstone's food and friendly air make dining a real pleasure there.
Lunch from 65c Dinner from $1.25
The HEARTHSTONE
15 EAST 48th ST. 102 EAST 22d ST.
Closed Sunday

King Arthur • London Terrace
RESTAURANTS
605 W. 23rd St. Near 9th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music nightly CHelsea 2-4020

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Featuring Southern Fried Chicken, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pastries Hot Breads
Luncheon 30c-$1.25 Dinner 60c-$1.35

BRONX, N. Y. C.
BRONX
The Griddle Restaurant
2506 Grand Concourse
4 Doors North of Fordham Road
Where the best quality of food is served at moderate prices

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
John Ebersole's
149 Mamaroneck Avenue at Post Road
Delicious medium priced Table D'Hote Luncheons or Dinners. Afternoon Tea.
No Liquor Open Sundays

PORTLAND, ORE.
"Where the Food Tastes Better"
511 S. W. SIXTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, ORE.
IRELAND'S INC.

Oil Industry Chiefs Answer The Bugle Call

FORT BELVOIR, Va., June 3 (AP)—Greeted by an army band playing "This Is the Army, Mr. Jones," 72 oil industry executives arrived at this Army post yesterday to don fatigue outfits and live a day with the soldiers who are fighting a war powered largely by the gasoline they produce.

The group, including 13 company presidents and four vice-presidents, rode down on the train from Washington after, Army officials said, the Office of Price Administration refused to allow gasoline to bring them here in busses.

Led by William R. Boyd, Chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council, the oil men were greeted by Brig. Gen. Edwin H. Marks, Commanding General at Fort Belvoir.

He told them they would eat, sleep, maneuver, and go through field exercises with regular enlisted troops of the engineer replacement training center here.

"But," he warned, "we are not any of us as young as we once were, and I don't want you to do anything unless you feel up to it."

The visitors then got their fatigue uniforms, learned to say "sir"—and said it—to commissioned officers, and partook of a hearty dinner in regular mess halls.

As they marched into a recreation hall to view a movie on fighting tactics, a young second lieutenant looked them over.

"No kidding," he muttered, "those birds are in step—better than some of our boys here after nine weeks of drilling."

After more close order drill, they took part in night maneuvers, using night compasses.

Today they rose at 5:45 a. m. for a day that won't end until 12 hours later. They'll get a sample of physical exercise, instruction and firing of machine guns, building steel and wooden bridges, and setting up barbed wire entanglements.

Mishap Cut Is Aim Of Flight Control

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—In an effort to reduce air accidents, the Army Air Forces set up yesterday a new system of flight control for all point-to-point flights of military planes in the two areas of the nation where air traffic is heaviest.

The new controls will be extended throughout the country by the end of this year, but initially are operating only in the Northwest—Washington, Oregon, Western Idaho, and Northern California—and the Northeast—New England and part of New York.

Called the Pilot's Advisory Service, the new system serves the double purpose of keeping a continuing check on the positions of all Army planes in the area, and of warning the pilots of weather conditions, changes in orders, the presence of other planes, or other factors affecting their flights. The system also will provide the approximate position of any plane involved in an accident so that help can be dispatched quickly.

A specially trained staff of Air Force officers will operate the system, using Civil Aeronautics Administration traffic control centers and supplementing the CAA's work on regular airways by supplying similar service to flights off the regular routes.

Civilian Rayon Output Reduced

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Manufacturers of rayon hosiery and other civilian products formerly made of silk and nylon were cut approximately one sixth below their present quotas yesterday by the War Production Board.

A WPB order, effective July 1, cuts quotas from 85 per cent of average consumption during the first half of 1941 to 70 per cent, and was made because of large military requirements for rayon, it was explained.

The order will not affect the present stocking supply, textile quarters said, as hosiery manufacturers in general have been getting no more than 70 per cent anyway.

Power Gets Commission

QUANTICO, Va., June 3 (AP)—Tyrone Power, motion picture actor, was graduated from the 26th Officer Candidate class here yesterday and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserves. Second Lieutenant Power will receive further instruction in the Reserve Officers class, after which he will be ready for duty with the troops.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

HISTORIC Lincoln County, Seashore, farm, town property; winter or summer; hunting, fishing. H. W. Turner, Damariscotta, Maine.

REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSES FOR SALE

MALVERNE, N. Y.—House and furnishings for sale; exceptional; 6½ rooms. Frigidaire, Bendix, garden, garage. Lynbrook 8581, 86 Ogston Terrace.

SUMMER PROPERTY

POCONO PINES, PA.—2,000 feet. Ninety-five minutes from Philadelphia and New York. For rent, large home of camp owner. Reasonable to refined family. Excellent artesian well water, tennis court. Very accessible by train or bus. One mile to Lutherland and Lake Naomi. MRS. W. T. CALHOUN, 5000 Pulaski Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Ger. 6830.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

SUMMER RENTALS

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—New semifurnished cottage, imp., secluded; 2 miles station; season $150. Aiken, 114 W. 106th, N. Y. C. Un. 4-4454.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE Any Kind
FRED J. WILSON CORP.
118 West Boston Post Rd. Mamaroneck, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

COMFORTABLE room in private family near bus service. Box A-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS and their friends will find very comfortable rooms on their journey through Waverly, New York, at "The Guest House," 209 Chemung Street. Rooms may be reserved, single, double, or en suite. Phone 784.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY wishes 1 or 2 rooms and kitchenette, or share apt., unfurnished or furnished. Jamaica, N. Y. Lorraine 7-8504 after 6 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY HOTEL and FARM Ideal for study and recreation invites Christian Scientists. Beautiful country. Home cooking. Swimming and sport activities. Descriptive booklet. THE GATEWAY, Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

VACATION AT VILLA HAGEL
CALLICOON CENTER, N. Y. (Sullivan Co.)
Quiet and comfortable. Ask for circular letter.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C.—NICE HOME, good food, comfortable beds, clean, airy rooms; near Riverside Drive. Tel. UN. 4-7492. MRS. VESPER.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION WANTED

WOMAN needing practical nurse wants temporary accommodation and care in home of Christian Scientist. Box 4-A, 171 Macdougal St., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF STORAGE — MOVING
ATLAS STORAGE CO., INC.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TR 7-8000

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (Agency) N. Y. C. Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses UN. 4-3510

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOYS' CAMP requires mature leader. Write, giving qualifications, to L. F. SMITH, Camp Bangamon, Pittsford, Vermont.

HYDRAULICS ENGINEERS

Exp. Hydraulics Engineers, technically trained. Knowledge of hydraulics as related to aircraft, or kindred mechanics experience as well as academic background for administrative position. PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

MAN for dry cleaning plant; good oppor. for right man, draft exempt. Maisonette Cleaners and Dyers, 52 Raymond Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED — Porters, shipping clerks, stock boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th Street, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-HELPER who can help in home, drive car; be member of family consisting gentleman and daughter; every consideration shown; modest remuneration. Write Box P-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

NURSE, baby 6 months, older girls school age; beautiful suburban home; good salary; state experience, age, religion. Write Box S-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER, for small office, starting $30. Must be capable, energetic. Write, giving references and full particulars. Box K-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ORGANISTS WANTED

OPENING for experienced organist, Christian Science church in western Massachusetts; references. Write Box J-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE, Materials Handling and Plant Transportation Engineer, over draft age, seeks responsible position; vicinity of New York or northern New Jersey preferred. Write Box B-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MAN DESIRES position clerical work, office assistant, typist; references. Write Box M-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH GOVERNESS—EDUCATED SWITZERLAND, American Citizen (Christian Scientist); Children 4 years up; Music; Primary English Studies, needlework; in motherless home or mother in business where maids are kept; would consider useful companion position to lady living in hotel, Imbert, 401 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 8-0777.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

RELIABLE woman wishes room in Protestant home in exchange for doing evening chores; Chestnut Hill-Brookline vicinity preferred. Address Box K-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00. Closed Wed. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9028. Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0860.

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
30 East 10th St., N. Y. C. ST. 9-3090

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

COINS

Collections or accumulations of old coins may be sold to buy WAR BONDS.
Gold coins and Indian Head cents wanted. I will call to make offer. For information write
HAROLD E. WHITENECK, COIN DEALER
468 Huntington Avenue, Boston

CORSETIERES

IDEAL CORSET SHOP
Jean Fox—Fitter Tel. Windsor 6-8017
4507 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DOGS FOR SALE

IRISH setter pups, ped., 3 months old. Tel. Wilmington 2123 (Mass.) daily until 11 a. m.; evenings after 8; and Sunday.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

VACUUM CLEANER (Airway), little used, with attachments; list price $80, asking $45. Apt. 4, 1316 Riverside Dr., New York 33, N. Y.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY repairs, 17c, all makes, any amount of runs; closeout crepe slips $1.35; no mail orders. ROSKWIN HOSIERY CO., 508 Fifth Avenue, Suite 501, N. Y. C.

JEWELERS

Wedding Gifts—Jewelry & Silver
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

LINENS

HANAN'S
Linens, Yarns, Infantwear
31 Main Street, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

MILLINERY

"MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS, values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $2.98-$3.98-$4.98-$5.98. Come in, browse around. No obligation to buy. "MODETTE," 55 West 42nd Street, New York, Suite 1042.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3912

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1232 6th Avenue (55th). New York.

STEINWAY GRAND, 9400; moving to small apt. Call Wel. 2301-W; 2 blocks from bus or station. 14 Cottage St., Wellesley, Mass.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service; free estimates given within 30-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Quality printing, all kinds, reasonable. Chelsea 2-6555, Monday-Friday, 10:30 to 3:30.

RADIO REPAIRING

Radio Repairing

CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y. Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-6056.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS Orientals Hand-Washed, Repaired, Mothproofed, Stored
WARREN S. BAZIRGAN GALLERIES
212-240a Newbury St., Boston Com. 1885

TYPEWRITERS

Official U. S. Typewriter Purchase Depot
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 2-0353, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid, furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl. (GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CHick 4-4468.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Bridgeport 4-7622.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If You Are Planning to Purchase a FUR COAT

We advise an early selection. Scarcity of labor and pelts will necessitate much higher prices later.

THOMPSON'S
985 MAIN
WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1915

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

Get your *Free* Copy of "Make the Most of the Meat You Buy"
First in series of "Home Aid Booklets for Victory" at our War Stamp Booth.
HOWLAND'S

Buy Quality Shoes with No. 17 stamp at
READ'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday, Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING PAINTING
Outside and Inside
B. P. S. PAINTS
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

CONNECTICUT
GREENWICH (Continued)

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in GREENWICH CONN.
Member of Federal Reserve System

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

DRY CLEANERS
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ *"Buy More War Bonds— a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"* ★
SAVITT—*Jeweler*
35 Asylum Street

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
81-83 Laurel St.
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched Card Tabulating Service

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

HARTFORD
West Hartford

Carole Dean
Smart Feminine Apparel

COTTONS
Dressy and Washable Types for work or play starting at $5.98

HOMEMADE CRULLERS
Fresh, twice daily.
ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDS EYE
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue

The COLD PROCESS of PERMANENT WAVING
Obtainable at all Schultz Salons at $15. Other Cold Waves available from $10 and up.
schultz
BEAUTY SALONS
Since 1908

3 Sedgwick Road	W. H. 3-6700
941 Farmington Avenue	W. H. 32-4471
968 Farmington Avenue	W. H. 3-6225

ANTIQUES RESTORED
Tel. 3-1341
Park Road Upholstering Co.
"West Hartford's Own Since 1930"
R. J. DORTZ, Decorative Upholsterer
CUSTOM BUILT FURNITURE
Repairing and Refinishing, Mattresses, Springs, Odd Pieces.
276 Park Road West Hartford, Conn.

town and country clothes
982 farmington avenue, west hartford, connecticut

BOOKS
Our suggestion for a grand Father's Day Gift
THE NEWTON BOOK SHOP
16 La Salle Road, West Hartford
PHONE 3-9060

Chez Hélène
Gowns and Sportswear
8 NORTH MAIN STREET

Bollerer's Flowers
981-A Farmington Ave., West Hartford
MEMBER F. T. D. A. PHONE 3-4416
MABEL BOLLERER
GREENHOUSE: MAPLE HILL

Homemade Ice Cream and Sandwich Bar
The Ice Cream Shop
10 North Main Street West Hartford

JANE ENGEL
Visit our Jane Engel Shop. You'll love the exquisitely simple and becoming fashions. Sizes 9 to 17, 10 to 20, priced from $17.95. Exclusive with Sage-Allen.
Sage-Allen
WEST HARTFORD

The Walker Shop
carries a complete line of
Foundation Garments and Distinctive Lingerie
984 Farmington Avenue Tel. 3-0755

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT
HARTFORD
West Hartford (Continued)

Garden Supplies
VEGETABLE — FLOWER — LAWN
SEEDS
Complete and Varied Assortments Including Peas—Beans—Corn—Onion Sets
FERTILIZER — INSECTICIDES
LIME
AWNINGS
Reliable Maker—Pick Your Favorite Style—Easily Put Up—Low Prices
Wood Ready-Built White Pickets Fence, 13-18"
Long Swinging Hammocks
Crouset Sets—Unfinished Furniture
BEACH CHAIRS
CARL O. PFAU
CENTER HARDWARE AND PAINT
Open Saturday Nites Till 9
994 Farmington Ave., Cor. Dale St.
3-4201 W. H. Center We Deliver

997A FARMINGTON AVE. Phone 3-4100
KINGSWOOD
CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
"Cleaning That Satisfies"

RUTH DEXTER
Outdoor Togs and Cotton Dresses
9-17 sizes 10-20
990 Farmington Avenue

JACQUELINE FROCK SHOP
972B Farmington Avenue
Sportswear, Daytime Dresses and Evening Gowns
Coats and Suits
Misses' and Women's sizes
Millinery Costume Jewelry

MERIDEN

For Vacation Comfort and Style Are
Chic Sport Clothes
at
Styltex Co.
also
June Bride Department Open
9-11 COLONY ST.

Fred Weber & Sons
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
39 Colony Street Tel. 405

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
The Home National Bank
has a complete and safe banking service
18 Colony Street At the Clock

MIDDLETOWN

Soda Fountain
Candies
Salted Nuts
Magazines and
Newspapers

PELTON'S

108 MAIN STREET
Telephone 4010

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-250 William St.
'Phone 456

CAULKINS AND POST, Inc.
offer you a fine selection of furniture for your
OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM
where you will spend many hours this summer

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
DEPARTMENT STORE
303 Main Street New Britain

Renier, Pickhardt & Dunn
Women's Ready-to-Wear
At $1.98, Housecoats of Crepe, 3-6½ yrs.
At $3.00, Crepe Housecoats, 8-16 yrs.
At $3.00 and up, Negligees and Housecoats, Sizes 14-44
A few Negligees in large sizes
127 MAIN ST. NEW BRITAIN

McWITT
JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP ONE FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices 96 W. Main St. 398 Main St. 1000 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main Street Phone 1158
New Britain, Conn.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

M. MYERS & SON
FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
Hosiery — Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 TEMPLE STREET

CONNECTICUT
NEW HAVEN (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

Koppers Coke — 'blue coal' OILS
Quality Service
Quinnipiac Coal Co.
135 Temple Street Dial 6-1125

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, INC.
71 Elm Street 5-0743

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

STORY'S DAIRY INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

BLUE SUNOCO
Norwalk Sunoco Service Station
CHARLES H. PALLMAN
Corner Merwin and West Avenue, Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
365 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Brown Brothers
"ONE PARK ROW" Ideal Market
PHONE 4-1193

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Road, Noroton, Conn. Phones: Stamford 4-1533, Darien 5-2116

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-8207. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Graduation and Wedding Gifts
Books, Leather Goods, Fountain Pens, Lamps, Jewelry, Handkerchiefs
Davis & Nye, Inc.
60 Bank Street

For Cool Summer Crispness
"Very Merry" Originals
Exclusive With
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Perma-Lift Brassieres
Four style bust lines—in white and nude Shades.
Sizes 32 to 42
$1.00 to $2.50
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

CONNECTICUT
WATERBURY (Continued)

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"

OUR TOILETRIES DEPARTMENT
offers the best standard makes in creams, powders and scores of other necessary things.

See Waterbury's Newest Super Home Decoration Store
ALEXANDER'S
Featuring "Curtain Row"
91 South Main Street

Graduation and Wedding Gifts
W. E. PIERPONT
REGISTERED JEWELER
AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
UNITED STATES AND CANADA
130 BANK STREET

Sunshine Clothes
For work and play in your own back yard. Designed for hard and active wear.
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Wedding and Graduation Gifts
A fine line from which to choose
CURTIS ART CO.
West Main at Leavenworth Street

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Drafting, Tracing, Sign Painting
Builder's Plats Surveys
For Sale and Public Notice Signs
Roberta S. Grinnalds
2445 Edmonson Avenue
Gilmor 4039-W Baltimore, Md.

WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimates Without Obligation
Howard E. Oler Harry H. Tillman
AMERICAN SHADE CO.
864 N. Howard St. VErnon 5891

Power Plant Equipment
Pumps, Traps, Steam Reducing Valves. Combustion Control Equipment. Gauges and Instruments Repaired.
KONE ENGINEERING CO.
11 West 25th Street Phone Belmont 6138

Awnings Window Shades
Curtain Rods Venetian Blinds
STURDIFOLD
AWNINGS & SHADE CO., Inc.
1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for over 30 years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

PUBLIC SERVICE CO.
"21 Years of Public Service"
FURNITURE, HOME-FURNISHINGS, APPLIANCES and REPAIRS
605 W. NORTH AVENUE
LAfayette 0011

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8784 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Avenue

A beautiful selection of new
WEDDING GIFTS
SHOWER GIFTS
GRADUATION GIFTS
Blueboy Gift Shop
119 State Street

FLOWERS for All Occasions
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4238

During These Days of Quick Shopping Use Your CHARG-A-PLATE
WHITNEY'S

HOAG & TAYLOR
MEN'S WEAR
54 State Street
Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery, etc., ready for FATHER'S DAY

NEW YORK
ALBANY (Continued)

ESTABLISHED 1877
MARSTON & SEAMAN
20 South Pearl Street
ALBANY, N. Y.

WHITE SHOES
Naturalizer and Dickerson
6.95 to 11.95
HOSIERY
W. G. Griswold
21 STEUBEN STREET

AUBURN

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Anthracite Coal and Building Supplies
Fuel Oil and Soft Coal
Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time
345 GRAND AVE., JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.
PHONE 72349

V... — SPA
32 MAIN STREET
SUNDAY DINNERS
Chicken or Turkey
Good Food — Popular Prices

Nationally-known Men's Wear Kuppenheimer, Michaels-Stern, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, B.V.D., Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts and Braces.
MAREAU LAUDER CO.
171-173 Washington Street

FATHER'S DAY GIFTS
It's high time to start selecting your Gifts for Father's Day . . . especially if he's in the service and stationed at some distance you should get it mailed promptly. McLean's is amply ready with gifts men like.
McLEAN'S
It's Ten to One You Will Find What You Want
at
THE FAIR STORE

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 2-3631.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY
THE NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued from previous page)

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty

Kurt's
Hairdressing
20 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE—2-4300—2-3622

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4800. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $13.75
Plus Tax
75c Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat—no dust—no muss—no fuss.

J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300
BUFFALO, N. Y.

£

Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main Street Un. 6600

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"H&K" GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
87 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3994-3995 Residence: HU. 6106

FLOWERS
Weddings--Graduations--Anniversaries
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOW
James T. Longier
The Finest in
FLOWERS
at All Times
Telephones
WA 8345 WA 4600

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Bates Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Alice Hooker's Studio
INTERIOR DECORATION
30 Arlington Place Garfield 3667
Unusual Wallpapers, Draperies, Furniture, Furniture Fabrics, Slip Covers, Rugs
A GENUINE INTEREST GIVEN TO YOUR DECORATIVE PROBLEMS
BUFFALO, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

CORTLAND

ANDREWS JEWELRY STORE
"The Store of Everlasting Gifts"
26 MAIN STREET
CORTLAND, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

NEW YORK

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-2045. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KEEP COOL IN A DANBURY
Stetson Hats Mallory Hats
DANBURY HATS
Main Street at 38th Ave. Flushing, N. Y.

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN HEALTH SPOT ETONIC
WOMEN ENNA JETTICK HEALTH SPOT TREADEASY
CHILDREN KALI-STEN-IKS BOY SCOUTS SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street FL 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

Betty's Beauty Shop

Specializing in
RILLING PERMANENT WAVING
For Appointment call Flushing 3-9160

Dry Cold Fur Storage
as low as $2.00
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
NORTH SHORE'S LEADING
FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-3235

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
Really Remarkable Sodas
RUBINSTEIN COSMETICS
MENNEN PRODUCTS
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

LESLIE'S
Smart Summer
• DRESSES
• SUITS
• COATS
Continental Ave. corner Austin St.

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

FREEPORT

DANZIGER
70 South Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
VACATION LUGGAGE
JANTZEN SWIM SUITS
SPORTING GOODS

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
Stationery for Men in Our Armed Services
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2458

SPITZLER'S
TEL. FREE. 458-W
34 and 36 W. MERRICK ROAD
Corsets, Lingerie, Dresses, Uniforms

GRADUATION CARDS
FREEPORT DRUG SHOP
76 South Main Street Freeport, N. Y.
Full Line of Summer Toiletries

GLOVERSVILLE

The Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

Quality Branded Lines at Reasonable Prices
Parking Lot in Rear of Store FREE to Customers
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
KEROSENE
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 Cayadetta Street
Fulton County's Largest Dept. Store

Send It to the Laundry,
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

MANION'S TEA ROOM
Delicious "Homey" Cooked Lunches and Dinners Daintily Served in Quiet Refined Manner.
Our "own" pastries, too!
38 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

The Ideal Eating Place Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
Private Dining Room Parties
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

Phone HEmpstead 3846
DOT-MARJ
BEAUTY PARLOR
Complete Beauty Service
Featuring the New Remote Control Permanent Wave
260 FULTON AVENUE

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

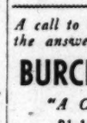
HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

Care Will Save Your Car!!
Gulflex Lubrication and frequent change of oil will reduce wear.
Protect That Car Finish With Lustertone Cleaner and Wax
SERVICENTER, INC.
Cayuga and Green Sts., Ithaca, N. Y.

Lay-Away Sale of Blankets—Comforts
Now is the time to stock up on fine blankets and comforts of Rothschild quality! A small down payment will hold any blanket or comfort until delivery is desired—then balance will be transferred to your account.
ROTHSCHILD'S



Expert Permanents
Curls Soft but Firm. Hair Cut easy to care for.
PERSONALIZED SERVICE at
The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
405 College Avenue Phone 2047

Complete Canning Supplies
Here you get the finest quality foods for your coupons.
ATWATERS
"everything to eat"

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone JA. 8-3686. Hours 9-12 Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-3290 80-25 37th Avenue

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE HANDBAGS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 32nd Street Hav. 9-2652

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
HA. 4-8310
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
Bill John Slotkas
FUR STORAGE
Repairing — Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE 9-5525

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
B. SEELIG, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Provisions, Fish
Orders Promptly Delivered
NE. 9-1662 80-18 37th Avenue

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Dorothy Paton Studio
Frocks of Unusual Distinction
Bet. 79th and 80th Sts. on 37 Ave. HA 9-8530

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Permanent Wave Experts
Truly moderate prices.
ALFRED & CHARLES
89-58 165th Street REpublic 9-0500
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John Fred
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

Kenmore Boot Shop
Shoes That Combine Comfort With Style
2870 Delaware Ave. Riverside 2064

Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
WOMEN'S DRESSES FOR EASTER
All Sizes
Women's Crepe Coats
Embroidered Navy and Black
$8.95 and $10.98
All Sizes
We invite you to visit hte
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, For Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
PORCH FURNITURE
PICNIC SUPPLIES
GARDEN NECESSITIES
1921 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Distributors of Barreled Sunlight Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

WELLA CUT PERMANENT WAVE
THE POWDER BOX BEAUTY SHOP
206 Merrick Road LYN. 1220

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED. GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-8218 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-2434 27 So. 6th Avenue

THE **LANGDON** SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop

Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

J. M. FERNANDEZ
RADIO
Sales and Service
on all makes, including frequency modulation sets
CLOCKS FOR SALE
MO. 8-7611 15 Prospect Ave.

IT'S COTTON PICKIN' TIME AT
SCHILLER'S
29 So. Fourth Avenue
Cotton Dresses from $3.95

NEWBURGH

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

STERN'S
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Oldest Woman's Shop in the Hudson Valley
1856—1943

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel for Girls and Boys
HEADQUARTERS FOR REG'N. CAMP TOGS
Cor. Main and Church Sts.

"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Expert Corset Fitters . . .
No Charge for Alterations
SEE OUR NEW SPRING
Sportswear . . Dresses . . Suits
Gloves . . Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

Borrow Privately at Low Bank Rates Here At
The NEW ROCHELLE TRUST COMPANY
Established 1888

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	A	C	I	F	I	C						
A		O	N	E		A						
L	A	D	D	E	R	S						
M	U		I		A	T						
	G	I	A	N	T							
S		V		O		E						
T	R	O	L	L	E	R						
Y		R		A		E						
	L	Y	O	N	S							
A	I		N		P	A						
P	E	L	I	C	A	N						
I		Y	O	U		N						
S	I	E	N	E	S	E						

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

If It's a Gift!
LENOX
Lenox China
Sterling Silverware
also
Rogers, Holmes and Edwards, Community Plate
D. W. SIMPSON
Serving New Rochelle and vicinity for over a quarter of a century.
496 MAIN STREET

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle
(Free Parking Opposite)

Marie Stone
A Gown Shop of Distinction
611 Main Street
• Gowns and Sportswear
• Coats and Suits

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8673

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

TREPEL BROOKLYN Flowers
1060 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Beverly Rd.
BUCK. 2-7876
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
Flowers, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE.
We receive daily shipments of the choicest and freshest cut flowers obtainable.
THIS IS OUR ONLY STORE IN BROOKLYN
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere in the U. S.

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Borough of Manhattan

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream Weissglass Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

TEL. PELHAM 8-1836
Frank Westphal
Interior Decorating
UPHOLSTERING—DRAPERIES
SLIP COVERS
101-113 Fourth St., North Pelham, N. Y.

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
221 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2226

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Spring Flowers, Corsages, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-2220 211 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

Neilsen's
ICE CREAM and FRESH FRUIT SHERBET
172 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

POUGHKEEPSIE

Call Lucy Luckey 2500

When you're in a hurry and don't have time to come to Luckey's . . . it's a saving of time, gas and tires. Also for your convenience is our
Open House Every Friday to 9 P. M.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Only 10 More Shopping Days
. . . to take advantage of your precious No. 17 Shoe Coupon. After June 15 this important part of your rationing allowance becomes null and void. Don't waste it! Visit our Shoe Department and get your share of cool Summer Foot Comfort!
Freeman's .....$6.50 to $8.50
Florsheim's .....$10 to $11
M. SHWARTZ & CO.

SWISS PASTRY SHOP
542 MAIN ST. PHONE 814
We invite you to try our *Homemade* Bread. It's different and delicious. We also have Homemade Pies and Cakes. Try some!

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

B and M Food Market
489 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
Self Service
SW FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

BRENNER'S MILK
Superior Quality
Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie

Be at Home with
Wallace's Outdoor
FURNITURE
WALLACE CO.

QUEENS VILLAGE

Domestic Paint Co.
Wallpaper—Art Supplies
214-71 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE
BRANCH 89-61 165TH ST., JAMAICA

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

Bellerose Florist
Fieldstone 3-2654
A. F. BUNCE
Flowers for All Occasions
248-48 Jamaica Avenue
BELLEROSE, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
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Established 1903
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Quiet May Oil Burners
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SODA *LUNCHEON*
117-05 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
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115-14 Jamaica Avenue
Vi. 9-9497

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NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

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Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-8632

EMRUS Phone Virginia 7-3042 HAIRDRESSERS

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When You Want to Buy, Sell or Rent
REAL ESTATE
802 Union Trust Main 5580

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSE POULTRY
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We deliver Culver 481-482

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FLOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

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We Specialize in
FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 87
We have been Serving the Public for 35 years

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 1.05
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

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We Specialize in Fire Insurance
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Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R.V.C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
Florist
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued from previous page)

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MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
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MAMARONECK
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 2540
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

BOOKS—CARDS
Circulating Library
All the Newest Books
Scarsdale Bookshop, Inc.
12 Harwood Court Tel. Scars. 3025

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
for
LINENS

Clark & McDonald
Jewelers
Paul Revere Bowls
215 State Street Schenectady, N. Y.

WALK-OVER SHOES

For Women $6.95 and up
For Men $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street, Phone 4-7791

Our Spring collection is complete—Suits, coats, dresses, furs, millinery and sportswear.
THE IMPERIAL
325 STATE STREET

ST. ALBANS

We sell only such items as we can honestly recommend
HAAS HARDWARE
188-03 LINDEN BOULEVARD
Phone Laurelton 8-1052

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3841
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H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

SYRACUSE

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

Emily Mundy's Bookshop
BOOKS
Circulating Library
Fiction and Non-Fiction
— South Warren Tel. 2-7004

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TAYLOR'S
RED & WHITE
FOODS
4720 South Salina Street
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FRESH AND FROSTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Independently Owned and Operated
OPEN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVES.

THE SYRACUSE TRUST COMPANY
344 S. Warren St.—300 W. Fayette St.
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Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

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TROY

TROJAN HARDWARE CO.
General Hardware Merchandise
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UTICA

Oriental Rugs
Should be Washed and Cleaned regularly.
Go to
Haig Farmanian
for good service, a fine selection.
Time payments.
261 GENESEE STREET UTICA, N. Y.

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-8113 625 EAGLE ST.

GUY BASILE
INSURANCE
Tel. 2-6569 New Hartford

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

ACME FUELS INC.
Coal and Coke
266 Genesee Street Tel. 2-2168

WHITE PLAINS

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For Future Security
SAVE
Systematically
★
Buy Bonds and Stamps
★
Open a savings account at the
White Plains Federal Savings and Loan Association.....
182 East Post Rd. Nr. Mamaroneck Ave.

Hardware Lighting Fixtures
Paints and Varnishes Linoleums
Housewares Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Commadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

General Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500

FUR STORAGE
Our cold storage vaults are ready to receive your Winter furs for Summer safe keeping.
Projansky's
146 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
Paint Products
Visit Our Modern Wallpaper Showroom
20 Martine Ave. W. P. 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Port Chester 3913

We are famous for our Juvenile as well as our "Prep" Department.
We have everything to keep the "small boy" cool this summer.
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
189 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Special Wednesdays and Saturdays

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HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 5-4900

Caryl Beauty Salon
Individual Hair Styling and Beauty Culture

8 Caryl Avenue
Telephone Yonkers 3-5021

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

A BROAD margin of leisure is as beautiful in a man's life as in a book. . . . We live too fast and coarsely, just as we eat too fast, and do not know the true savor of our food.

—HENRY THOREAU

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Degree in Longitude Varies in Length Between the Pole and Equator?

W. W., of New York City, writes: "At the equator I understand that one degree of longitude equals approximately 69 land miles, but for every degree north or south thereof to the respective poles there must necessarily be a mathematical degree mileage formula to calculate any given distance from one geographical east or west point to another."

If the earth were flat (as the ancients believed it to be) and the length of a degree of longitude at the equator were the base of an isosceles triangle whose sides were the longitude lines extending to and meeting at the pole, then the degree mileage for any latitude

lat.	DEGREE OF LONGITUDE	
	land miles	nautical miles
0°	69.172	60.068
10°	68.129	59.161
20°	65.026	56.468
30°	59.956	52.064
40°	53.063	46.079
50°	44.552	38.688
60°	34.674	30.110
70°	23.729	20.606
80°	12.051	10.465
90°	0.000	0.000

Condensed from a chart in "American Practical Navigator," by Nathaniel Bowditch.

would be directly proportional to its distance from the pole. At latitude 45° (half way between the pole and the equator) the length of a degree of longitude would be just half what it is at the equator.

In point of actual fact, however, it is necessary to go to latitude 60° or two-thirds of the way to the pole before the length of a degree of longitude drops to half the equatorial value.

The reason that the length of the longitude degree is not directly proportional to the distance from the pole is that the triangle mentioned above is not flat but inscribed on the surface of the ball-shaped earth. This transforms the base and sides from straight lines to curves, and shifts the mathematical consideration of the problem from the field of simple plane geometry to the not-so-simple field of the solid geometry of the sphere.

Still another complication is involved. This terrestrial ball is not a true sphere. It is, instead, an oblate spheroid flattened at the poles and tending to bulge at the equator.

This irregularity in the shape of the earth transforms the sides of our triangle from simple great-circle arcs to more or less wavy lines in three-dimensional space. Therefore, instead of using a complicated formula to compute the degree mileage value, it is much simpler to refer to a navigator's table such as the one prepared by Bowditch, which gives the length of a degree of longitude in both nautical miles and land miles for every degree of latitude between the equator and the pole.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

In Lighter Vein

Home-Front Episode

"What was in that fat envelope you got from Washington this morning?" asked the wife, errand boy and proofreader of the Weekly Bugle.

"Oh," sighed the editor, owner, printer, salesman and printshop foreman of the same paper, "it was another article from the Head Office telling us to avoid wasting paper."

Experienced

A certain young ensign had the wonderful good fortune to win the heart of an Admiral's daughter, and went to the great man to ask his consent to their marriage.

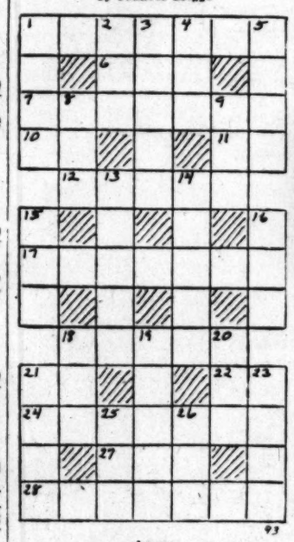
"Young man," demanded the Admiral sternly, "how do you expect to support my daughter when you are only an ensign?"

"Sir," rejoined the young man, bravely standing his ground, "weren't you an ensign when you married?"

"Yes," barked the Admiral, "but we lived off her rich father. But see here, young man, you're not going to do that to me!"—Wall Street Journal.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The International Date Line is an imaginary line drawn through what ocean?
6—Roman numeral "I" equals what?
7—What are devices for climbing or scaling?
10—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?
11—Near.
12—Owner of Doubting Castle in "Pilgrim's Progress" is what?
17—What do you call a singer of catches or rounds?
18—What is a city of central Kansas?
21—Three-toed sloth is what?
23—What is the "prayer-founded State" of Whittier's poem (abbr.)?
24—What bird has pouch in which it stores up its prey?
27—Pronoun.
28—What do you call the natives of Siena Italy?

Down

1—What plant is associated with the Sunday before Easter?
2—Next to the herring, what is the world's most important economic fish?
3—What country is scene of Kipling's "Route-Marchin' "?
4—A gratuity is what?
5—What is an impression or mold taken from a thing or person?
8—In what month was Maurice Maeterlinck born (abbr.)?
9—Rodent.
13—In mythology, one of gates of abode of Sleep was of what substance?
14—What is surname of fictional "man without a country"?
15—Pen for swine is what?
16—Before.
18—To be situated.
19—Bath of what plant is a garden vegetable?
20—What is a fashionable watering place of Belgium?
21—What was name of bull which was sacred to ancient Egyptians?
22—Girl's name.
25—What is a strong caustic potash solution?
26—What is a long, tapering staff of wood used in playing billiards?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Russia, which has done more than any other member of the United Nations to publicize its war effort through the medium of postage stamps, again takes the lead. The designs of two new sets portray the Soviets' fight against the Axis invaders so closely and with such timeliness that the stamps actually form a pictorial news story of the war. Originally issued in January-February of this year, the stamps have just reached this country.

The six stamp set is phototyped on white gummed, unwatermarked paper and is unperforated. The designs emphasize the work of the Army, although guerrilla fighters appear on one stamp and a war plant worker on another. The descriptions:

60 kopek—defense of Leningrad, illustrated here. Gray-green.

20 kopek—Antitank artillery hitting an enemy tank. Black-gray.

One ruble—Red Army men on intelligence service. This stamp portrays an advance patrol equipped with a small cannon mounted on skis and machine guns. Brown-black.

30 kopek—Guerrilla fighters attacking an enemy position. Dull green.

30-kopek—A worker at his machine, turning out shells for the front-line troops. Copper brown in color, this stamp carries the slogan, "All for the front! All for victory!"

Home-front scenes dominate the second set of five, which, like the first set, are printed on white gummed unwatermarked paper and are perforated. Three of the stamps portray the part played by those on the home front, a 20 kopek blue showing a delegation of workers from the rear giving presents to Red Army men on the front lines. A 30 kopek pictures Kalkhosien women preparing a shipment of agricultural products for the front lines, and a 45 kopek red orange depicts a woman sewing equipment for the Red soldiers. The remaining two are war scenes, a 20 kopek picturing a tank exploding from a bomb dropped by a plane visible above, and a 45 kopek depicting an antiaircraft battery in action.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"We can't dress him up and leave him without a penny in his pocket."

Brevities

Brubaker in The New Yorker: It might seem that the coal miners are overly fond of quiz programs. They insist that we stop everything else and answer the two-dollar question.

St. Louis Star-Times: The other day we saw a small boy eating an ice cream cone while a barber was cutting his hair, but neither seemed to be having much fun.

Punch: According to a weather expert we are to have long spells of sunshine this year. Weather permitting, of course.

Detroit News: Then there's the columnist type who seems to live under the deluge of mail, crawling out in the morning and back in at the close of day.

Milwaukee Journal: "Disguised as a barber, a prisoner escaped from an Oklahoma jail." If they mean talked his way out, why don't they say so?

Grit: News dispatches inform us that many citizens of Moscow are now enjoying American smoked ham. It used to be quite popular in this country too.

Shower for a Soldier

Interceptor, Camp Pinedale
Fresno, Calif.

While he was en route to Dallas, Texas, on furlough, fellow bus passengers of Pvt. V. V. Marcel learned that he was going home to see his daughter who had been born just a few days before. The bus stopped for a few minutes in Mineral Wells, Texas, and when the time came for it to leave, two of the passengers were still missing. They soon showed up, arms loaded, and dropped several packages in Marcel's lap.

The surprised Signal Corps private then learned that he was the object of a shower for his new baby. Included in the presents purchased by the passengers on the bus were a blanket, several garments, shoes, bed pad, a bunny, a rattle, and several other things that are considered necessary for the welfare of a new infant.

The shower was arranged by Mrs. J. Bardenhager of San Francisco, California, and Mrs. J. F. Killough, Jr., of Pocahontas, Tennessee.

A Verse for Today . . .

The words of a wise man's mouth are gracious.—ECCLES. 10:12

NEWS ITEM—CLEVELAND—BEDRAGGLED SHOPPERS CAN "CHECK" THEIR CHILDREN IN PUBLIC SQUARE — FEE 10¢ WAR STAMP FOR 2 HOURS

CHECK CHILDREN HERE
11
12
13
14
THAT'S MY IRVING ON THE 3RD PICKET
SOMEONE SUGGESTED HANGING THEM ON THE FENCE WOULD KEEP THEM OUT OF MISCHIEF
PUBLIC SQUARE CHILDREN CHECK
COULD I CHECK MY HUSBAND? HE'S WORSE THAN THE CHILDREN WHEN I GO SHOPPING
JUNIOR, IT'LL BE WORTH A WHOLE WAR BOND TO GET YOU CHECKED
SORRY, BUT OUR AGE LIMIT IS 8 YRS
CHILDREN CHECKED HERE
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Someone's on the Line*

By Le Pelley

THAT LITTLE BIT OF WORK WON'T HURT YOU !!
IT'S HUMILIATING, MOM, THAT'S WHAT IT IS !! PLUNKY...
IF ANYONE SEES ME HANGING OUT CLOTHES.. .... OOOPS... HERE COMES BUD !!
YOO HOO... OH MISS WASHWOMAN... WOULD YOU MIND DOING MY SHIRT AND HANGING IT UP... IT'S A BIT SOILED !!
TUBBY! I WAS ONLY KIDDING !!
THAT'S THAT!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And It Can't Close Too Soon to Suit Me!*

By Rodgers

I've noticed the Boss is particularly cheerful of late -
But I hadn't figured out why -
Until today when I saw him checking off the days on the calendar-
"Oh, oh!" I said to myself, "He only does that stunt at Christmas or just before school closes!"
"And it doesn't feel like Christmas weather to me!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Is Ted Getting High-Hat, Too?*

By The Hagers

By Teal and Teal's I chanced to pass. Ted stood before a looking glass.
Said he, "I've just bought two new hats, A walking stick, a pair of spats."
"Ted, what has caused, may I inquire, This sudden yen for new attire?"
He twirled his stick, gazed at his feet, And haughtily marched down the street.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To Shelve Willkie?

That the Republican Postwar Advisory Council just announced by Harrison Spangler, chairman of the party's National Committee, should encounter immediate and vigorous objections is not surprising. The most obvious point of attack is the omission of the Republicans' titular leader, Wendell Willkie, from a group of forty-nine set up to formulate party policy.

In defense it is pointed out that other presidential nominees, Alf. Landon and Herbert Hoover, were also left off, and Mr. Spangler says that the effort was to obtain "elected representatives." But that term hardly covers the six members of the National Committee who are included. The arrangement does permit the weighting of the committee with members of the Congressional bloc which voted to maintain the arms embargo and against Lend-Lease and the reciprocal trade program.

The committee includes also a large number of party wheelhorses who have never forgiven Mr. Willkie for upsetting the organization applecart when he captured the nomination in 1940. In fact, this looks like the third attempt of this group to push Mr. Willkie out of the party picture.

In the spring of 1942, when the Republican National Committee met in Chicago, there was an effort to adopt a statement of policy which would have precluded his candidacy. By a bold attack he blocked that move. And in the fall when the Chicago Tribune tried to put in an isolationist as party chairman, Willkie supporters obtained a compromise on Mr. Spangler.

Of course the issue is bigger than any one man. But Mr. Willkie has been the principal spokesman for millions of Republicans who wish the United States to take an active part in maintaining the peace. Moreover, the remarkable success of his book, "One World," has once more focused the limelight on the man who polled 22,000,000 votes in 1940. It would be unfortunate if the extreme isolationists should be able, through this committee, to "bring along" more moderate Republicans like Mr. Hoover and Mr. Landon—who have recently been reported active in a "stop-Willkie movement."

Whether this Committee of Forty-Nine is designed to "isolate the Republican Party" as the New York Herald Tribune charges—or to isolate Mr. Willkie, it faces difficulties. It dare not produce a frank isolationist plan that would eliminate Mr. Wilkie—and a host of voters. If it comes forth with pleasant words favoring "international co-operation," the gentleman from Indiana is capable of seizing them and putting meaning into them.

"Mrs. Cincinnatus"

Among women in war industries count the farm wife. It is she who has much to do with furnishing the food which sustains other women at their labors in ordnance or munitions plants, in addition to providing sustenance for men on the fighting fronts.

While she may not spend long, well-paying hours in airplane factories, she is vastly concerned in turning out an equally important variety of "wings," —poultry, which, by taking the place of meats, enables hundreds of housewives to conserve precious ration points, and eggs, which in addition to furnishing war workers' breakfasts, when dehydrated and sent abroad, provide a welcome change of menu for America's armed forces and the civilian populations of embattled nations.

In these doubly busy times she is held at home. Her hands nonetheless reach across the sea to offer, under lend-lease agreements, steaks, bacon and other meats. Many ruralists, busy from dawn to dusk overcoming the farm labor shortage, are leaving the care and feeding of livestock largely to their wives. And the wives, especially those with 4-H Club training, are meeting the emergency with entire success.

She has not donned slacks to build General Grants, but she has more than a nodding acquaintance with the tank's younger brother, the tractor, and can put it through its paces before plow or harrow. Many a seeded field bears witness to the farm wife's determination and adaptability. While women war workers use their pay checks to buy bonds, she dips deep into her "butter and egg" money for a like purpose. Her bond buying has enabled many a rural community to meet its quota.

Farm wives are serving their country well in 1943. They may be likened to those "high privates in the rear ranks" whose names are seldom mentioned in dispatches. But they win battles.

Victory—and Warning

Extension of the Trade Agreements Act is a foundational step in undergirding the economic bases of peace. It is the first Congressional sanction for American collaboration in postwar organization. It is a heartening victory for Secretary Hull's enlightened program to lift American living standards by reciprocal trade.

Yet the victory is a qualified one. This time extension is for only two years. And the fact that so much opposition and misunderstanding of the basic advantages of freer trade can persist carries a sharp warning. The ultimate Senate majority—59 to 23—hid the votes of several Senators who in one or another of five attempted amendments had tried to cripple or destroy essentials of the program.

One hopeful feature worth noting was that this time only a minority of Republican Senators clung to their opposition. Yet most of the old obstacles to freer trade remain—the desire of producers to avoid foreign competition; the tendency through log-rolling to place local producers' interests ahead of the consumers of the whole Country; the temptation to forget that there may be more gain in buying than in selling.

It is clear that a very large number of Americans do not yet understand either the economic or peace advantages of freer trade. If, after experiencing for nine years the benefits of the Hull program and seeing what contrary policies did to produce totalitarianism and war, Americans can still come so close to wrecking a principal pillar of the world's peace hopes, a tremendous educational task remains and should be pressed with vigor and wisdom.

Eating the Atlantic Charter

The Hot Springs food conference has turned out better than many expected. It is too early to hail the sessions just ending as an unqualified success. How much progress has been made toward freeing the world from want of food—as promised in the Atlantic Charter—remains for less troublous times to tell.

But the stark needs of the world, and the hungry hopes of millions, succeeded in lifting the conference above the comic opera atmosphere into which the ill-advised press ban had thrust it. The world food problem is too large to be hidden, too acute to be censored.

The unity of the conference, remarked upon by so many, is really not remarkable at all. For it was not, as usually portrayed, a bargaining among equals. To be blunt it was a meeting of have-nots with haves. And for the moment the principal have nation in the matter of food is the United States. The greatest immediate production, and the greatest immediate potential, is in the American farm belt, or the Middle West.

So, at this conference any talk of vast geographical changes in production, any discussion of limiting one crop in the United States while expanding it in Australia or Russia, or any debate about lowered trade barriers and free flow of food and trade was largely in the realm of the academic. After the war, and when normal farming can be resumed in great areas of Europe and Asia, and when shipping is less frenzied, another conference must be held on more realistic ground. Therefore, it may be that the Hot Springs conference will go down in history as chiefly valuable for the groundwork laid.

In the meantime, attention must focus on the American farm. Can the United States resolve its manpower, machinery and other farm problems sufficiently to obtain the dramatic upturns in production required if widespread famine is to be averted in the world? There is little indication that the magnitude of the requirement is yet generally appreciated, or that adequate steps are being taken to meet it.

And perhaps most vital of all, does the Middle West understand its star role in the unfolding world drama? Does it have a lively desire to become, to a degree and for a time, the breadbasket of the world, or is it waiting for an opportunity once more to seclude itself behind a tariff wall and plow under its crops and pigs to suit the domestic market?

The answer to that was not, of course, supplied at Hot Springs.

At last we are able to get some sense out of that song the colored boy sings on the radio, "All dat meat and NO potatoes!"

On second thought—what meat?

"Screws begin to tighten on auto driving," says a headline. Remember the days when the chief drawback was the bolts' beginning to loosen?

Our Readers Say—

The News and the Facts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The masterful presentation of the subject of a free press being vital to free government by David Hinshaw, as reported by you, covers the situation well up to date but lays insufficient stress on the future role of the press as distinguished from its traditional and all-important performance up to now. As world change impends, the press must rise to new responsibilities to retain its position and it can take on a larger share in general leadership.

It is true that government depends on the press to inform the public and in effect to make democratic process workable. By that very fact the scope of press interpretation and even criticism is ever more limited as public activities increase and releases by officials can be more and more "colored," taking much of the opportunity of leadership from the press when it must await public reaction to policies before taking direct issue with the directives.

The issue lies between "news" and "fact" and the press has unusual opportunity to set up a system for determining fact before presenting news. It is as important generally for the public to know the facts as to the exercise of the powers and duties of public officers as the careful analysis given not only to sports but the participants therein.

In all the hubbub about shortages, if the press knew the facts and presented them as news, the rationing and price muddle would be clarified and rules observed.

Mayville, N. Y. L. A. PRICE

No Surprise

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent proclamation from Moscow is not surprising in essence but the real surprise lies in its lateness. To any student of world affairs, a statement such as this only leads to more confusion of thought. The Comintern formed in 1919 for the purpose of fomenting world revolution or overthrowing all governments inimical to the tenets of the Communist system, was supposed to have been dissolved in 1940 according to Earl Browder, who represented the Communist Party in America.

The Voorhis Act passed in 1940 may have been the reason for the so-called dissolution of the Communist Party in America and yet this most recent statement would lead one to believe that the invisible red network was still in operation with all channels leading to Moscow! In substance, however, Communism will appear to die for want of support, the "workers" may vanish for the time being, for the edict from Moscow does not state "forever."

As a Yankee with eight generations of forebears in New England soil, it has always occurred to my way of thinking, that we Americans are entitled to the privilege of working out our own national destiny without interference from any foreign powers. We may not have the perfect form of government but it is the nearest to being the best at this stage of civilization. The very freedom that we have has been the instrument which permitted the existence of political parties which purported to support the Constitution but in reality wanted to tear it down.

New York. HOWARD J. BUTLER

Labor and Prices

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reference is made to your editorial, "Public and Labor! Neighbors." Of interest is a recent Kiplinger Washington Letter which gives exactly the opposite viewpoint. This letter contends that the agitation by labor for lower prices is just a means to an end, namely, that labor does not particularly want to see prices roll back but will *say* they cannot be held and therefore labor must earn more wages. It will be interesting to see if labor really makes an effort to hold back inflation. I doubt it. John L. Lewis is doing anything else but that right now, and other labor leaders are following suit.

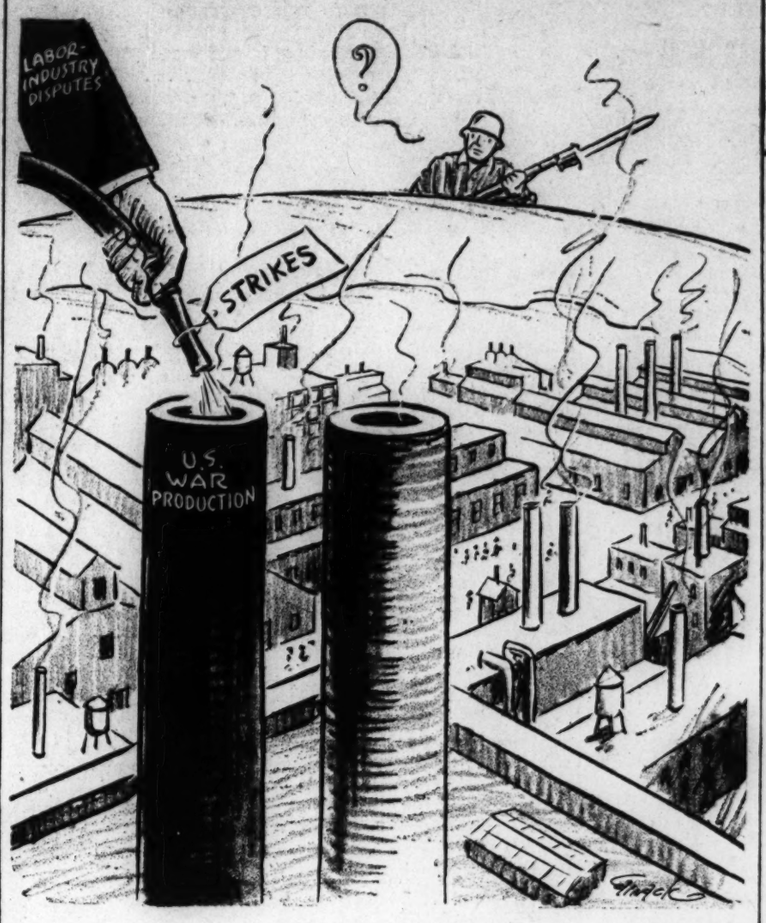
Personally I question if they really speak for labor which would really fight inflation if given a chance.

JAMES B. MOORE, JR.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Keeping the Home Fires From Burning



Greta

A Memory of Movie Making

I saw her first sitting on a white studio wall talking to Ricardo Cortez. I was showing some friends about the studio, and we weren't looking at her but at Cortez, who was on his way to stardom, and very popular. I didn't know him, and apologized because I could not introduce my friends to him. We hardly saw the rather plump, pleasant-looking girl on the wall.

I saw her next a few months later when I walked nonchalantly onto a set where she was making a picture. People working in studios, writers, and editors and art directors and the rest all go onto sets when they like, whether their work is directly concerned with the picture in question or not. She took immediate and flattering notice of me. She stopped doing some routine scene she was going through and pointed a long and shapely finger at me.

"Not one more scene until that man goes!" she said, in her delightful accent.

It was explained to me as I was led gently but firmly from the set that there was nothing personal about it. Miss Garbo simply didn't like to have anyone around not directly concerned with the making of the picture. She has made the unusual rule stick until this day. I have sometimes since then heard that the publicity people at her studio take a good deal of credit for having created the illusion that she was a recluse; but anyone who knew her in the early days knows that she needed no prodding in that direction.

* * *

The chief feminine figures of the screen then were Lillian Gish, who was on the same lot, Mary Pickford, who was at United Artists, Florence Vidor, at Paramount, Pola Negri, at the same studio, and so on. A handsome young girl named Joan Crawford and a rather shy young Canadian named Norma Shearer were also breaking in at Metro—which was and is the Garbo studio.

Greta's pictures with John Gilbert brought her instant popular attention, but she was not taken seriously as an actress for some time—not until, as I remember it, some of her fellow actors began to talk about her after they had worked in a picture with her. She lifted them to new heights of accomplishment. She could, they said, "do anything."

Robert Sherwood, about this time, spoke of her as a "great actress," and lesser critics of the day followed his lead. It was soon the common thing to acknowledge that she was the screen's greatest woman.

* * *

No audiences ever viewed the earlier women of the stage as Garbo's audiences have viewed her. Every play of expression on the face, every movement, every turn of her head, every lift of her eyes, or curve of her mouth, has been emphasized by the camera, and is known to the entire world. Much is made of the use Duse and Siddons made of their hands; but how many saw their hands? Almost no one, except fellow actors on the stage, saw their faces. It was largely through the voice that the illusion of beauty and power was created. In the motion picture the voice has been secondary, though Garbo's is a very flexible instrument.

Garbo's life, to the public, and largely because of publicity, has come to seem a thing of tragedy and strangeness. But those who know her best report that she is a very fine and likable person, highly intelligent, and keenly sensible of the responsibilities of her work. Time, and her further picture making, must tell us whatever else is to be known about her. FRANK DAUGHERTY

The Unconquerables

Patriotism at Sub-Zero Temperature

It was a bleak, frigid, dangerous journey, striking through marshes, forests and trackless wasteland from Northern Norway to Sweden, across Finland and finally into Soviet Russia. But two young Norwegians made that escape for the sole purpose of battling the Nazis. Now they have reached Britain, traveling by ship from Archangel. Soon, they will join compatriots half-way around the world—at Camp Little Norway in Ontario, Canada, training center for the Royal Norwegian Air Force.

Tor and Erling, just out of their teens, left their homes in occupied Norway in the summer of 1941. Crossing easily into Sweden, they waited long for an opportunity to escape direct to Britain, chafed at the delay, and finally boarded a train steaming northward. A few days later they had successfully eluded border patrols and were in Finnish territory.

Then came stark danger: the possibility of being shot as spies if detected; the imperative need of reaching Russian Murmansk before food and supplies were exhausted; the perils of travel through unknown and barren regions. Their trudging, plodding march through Finland was a saga of determination. They crossed rivers on ice cakes. They waded icy swamps. They plunged through thick forests, plodded across plateaus made of round stones, negotiated the Petsamo Highway swarming with Nazi truck convoys.

Their food gave out and they ate berries cooked in salt water. They frightened off an ill-tempered bear. Utterly exhausted, they were drifting on a raft in a lake they had attempted to cross, when Russian soldiers in a rowboat discovered them.

Brought to a Soviet military post, they were questioned relentlessly by the OGPU, even the tough Russians declaring it to be "impossible" for a man to have followed the route they covered. When the Russians finally were convinced they were genuine refugees, there came royal treatment—food, rest, a passage to Archangel and, from there, a boat to Britain.

Thus Lieut. Col. Ole Reistad, commander at Camp Little Norway, has two resourceful recruits coming up, their patriotism proved at far below zero. The Luftwaffe had better beware!

Mirror of World Opinion

"Down Under," Too?

One outstanding duty for the Opposition, when Parliament re-assembles at Canberra, will be that of insuring that control of the nation's affairs shall not be suffered to pass entirely out of the hands of the Legislature through the practice of governing by emergency regulation. . . .

That the Prime Minister is aware of the growing public resentment against excessive and wasteful regulations, and the tyranny of the sprawling new bureaucracy the system has called into being, is shown by his attitude this week at the meeting of the Advisory War Council. Unquestionably, the intervention of Parliament has become necessary to check the activities of certain Ministers, whose political bias tempts them to issue regulations serving no obvious war purpose, and having a predominant party flavor. . . .

The issue of an unceasing flood of regulations places ever-increasing power in the hands of a bureaucracy rapidly becoming unwieldy. . . . In time of war a great increase in their powers is necessary, for controls must be extensive and action assured with a minimum of delays. It becomes all the more important, in these circumstances, that Parliament should keep the strictest check on the working of this wartime machinery.—*Sydney* (Australia) *Morning Herald.*

The Wide Horizon

Prayers Are Answered

By William C. Taggart
Chaplain, U. S. Army Air Force

I believe in prayer. I believe in it both because of my own experience and because of what I have seen and heard as a chaplain with our forces in the field.

During the last thirty years, religion has frequently been watered down with social service. The church has too often turned from matters that concern the individual to the problems of people in the mass. Prayer has become, if not an empty form, at least a ritual which has lost a great deal of its meaning.

But now we are learning again that prayer works for the individual. Where I have been, it's got to. . . .

I am an Air Force chaplain. . . . I have seen these men.

One of our Flying Fortresses was forced down at sea on its way back to Australia. The crew of nine was given up for lost. Weeks later, nine bearded, disheveled men straggled into camp, and I had the story of their rescue from Major Allen Lindberg of Westfield, N. J., pilot of the plane.

"It was before dawn when we crashed," Lindberg told me. "We just had time to shove off on two rubber rafts, without a crumb of food or a drop of water."

"A grim outlook," I suggested.

"Grim enough. The boys were pretty worried—all except Hernandez. Right away that lad from Dallas started praying, and pretty soon he startled us by announcing that help was on the way. * * *

Sergeant Albert Hernandez was tail gunner in the plane. Small, dark, quiet, and conscientious, he had been a frequent visitor to our chapel services. At the first opportunity I questioned him about his part in the adventure.

"It's the gospel truth," he said. "I'd only been praying a few minutes when I felt like God had heard me and was taking a hand to help us out. From then on, no matter how bad things got, I knew we would be O. K."

The Major continued: "You've no idea what hell is like until you have been crowded with four other men on a rubber bubble built for three, and left to drift beneath a broiling sun. Toward evening we thought we saw the peaks of mountains to the west. When they dissolved into mist, Hernandez just prayed harder. He got the rest of us to pray and sing with him. We sang 'Rock of Ages' and 'Lead, Kindly Light.'

"The second day our lips were too cracked and our tongues too swollen for much singing. But the prayers never stopped.

"Then something happened. We felt a current reach us and hurry us along. Before nightfall we saw the silhouette of palm trees, the white streak of surf, and—almost beyond belief—the black hulls of three canoes.

"Our rescuers were Australian aborigines—black-skinned, kinky-headed fishermen from the mainland several hundred miles away. They told us that, the day before, they had been homeward bound with their catch, when a strange urge came over them. Something impelled them to change their course, and steer for this uninhabited and worthless bit of coral." * * *

Yes, prayer does work. There have been other incidents. Lieutenant Frank Beeson of Tuscaloosa, Ala., lay in our base hospital, a gaping shell wound in his shoulder. A pursuit pilot, he had been shot down at Port Moresby. The doctor's verdict was: "He'll never fly again."

"Oh, yes, I will," Frank told me.

"How do you know?"

"I asked the Lord to give me strength to rejoin my squadron." A few weeks later, after an incredibly short recovery, Frank was on his way back to Port Moresby.

I know of men lost and starving in the deserts of Australia, who were found and brought to safety after asking God for help. Of men in bombers shot to pieces by enemy gunfire who, quite literally, "prayed their way" back to base. I know, too, that many times appeals uttered by mothers, wives, and sweethearts in the United States stretched a protective mantle half around the globe to shield us in the South Pacific.

It is a mistake to suppose that, just because you have not made a habit of praying regularly, you are stopped from doing so in time of need. The path is always open. But it is equally a mistake to put off praying until trouble looms.

The more you practice prayer, the less difficult you will find it to reach out for help in moments of extremity.

It builds reserves of power for use in emergencies. It can banish fear. It will make your life fuller and richer than you would have believed possible.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Political Intolerance

Let us reflect that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic, as wicked, and capable of bitter and bloody persecutions.—THOMAS JEFFERSON, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801.

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